The Mining Journal

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 261.--Vol. X.]

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1840.

PRICE 6D.

CORNWALL.

MINING MATERIALS at the MORVAH and ZENNOR MINES, near Pensance, for SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 26th day of August instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the above mines, situated in the parishes of Morvah and Zennor, the following M:NING MATERIALS, all of which are nearly new, and in good condition, viz.:—An excellent 40-inch CYLINDER STEAM-ENGINE, eight feet stroke, with cast iron beam, and about nine tons of boiler complete (it will be seen, by reference to "Lean's Monthly Engine Reporter," that this engine does the best duty of her class of any in the county).

ditto 104-inch ditto ditto, ditto, ditto 10-inch Windbore, ditto 10-inch Windbore, ditto 4-inch and 44-inch Working Barrela, with Door-pieces to suit, ditto 4-inch and 44-inch Windbores,

2 ditto 4-inch and 44-inch Windbores,

1 ditto 4-inch and 44-inch Windbores,

1 ditto 4-inch and 44-inch Windbores,

1 ditto 1-inch and 44-inch Windbores,

1 ditto Plunger Pole,

1 ditto 4-inch ditto ditto ditto,

1 ditto 1-inch ditto ditto ditto,

1 ditto 1-inch ditto ditto ditto,

2 ditto 1-inch ditto ditto ditto,

3 ditto 6-inch ditto ditto,

3 ditto 6-inch ditto ditto,

4 ditto 7-inch ditto ditto,

5 ditto 6-inch ditto ditto,

6 ditto 6-inch ditto ditto,

7 fathoms 2-inch, 13-inch, and 1-inch Iron Roda,

4 Horse Whims, with Shart Tackle, Sheaves, &c., complete,

8 Flat-rod and other Sheives; 1 ton of Horse Whim Chain; a superior Capatan

and Shears, with Sheives and Brasses complete,

10 fathoms 9-inch Capatan Rope of superior quality; Rod and Flanch Bolts; Box

Proogs and Brasses; Stamps Asie; a 36-inch Smith's Beliows; Anvii, Smith's

2 mod Brasses; Stamps Asie; a 36-inch Smith's Beliows; Anvii, Smith's

2 mod Brasses; Stamps Asie; a 36-inch Smith's Beliows; Anvii, Smith's

2 mod Brasses; Stamps Asie; a 36-inch Smith's Beliows; Anvii, Smith's

2 mod Brasses; at the office of Mr. Samuel Higgs, Pensance; or Joha

Romas, auctioneer, North Parade, Penzance.—Dated August 3.

The Derry Castle Extate and splendid Domain, near Limerick, on the Bank of the

The Derry Castle Estate and splendid Domain, near Limerick, on the Bank of the Shannon, 4500 acres.

N. R. GEORGE ROBINS has received the instructions of the

The Derry Castle Estate and splendid Domain, near Limerick, on the Bank of the Shannon, 5500 acres.

MR. GEORGE ROBINS has received the instructions of the excellent proprietor, Michael Henry Head, Esq., to SELL, without any limit as to protecting price, by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Gresham's Hotel, Sackville street, Dabilio, on Thursday, August 27, at twelve, in one lot, a magnificent ESTATE, freehold of inheritance, known as the "ERRY CASTLE PROPERTY, which, for its splendour and renown, atands high annongst the most awoured throughout Ireland. The estate is free from that fearili pest to agricultural improvement and the yeoman's comfort—the middle men. All are yearly tenants, the tithe is commuted, and the use of spirituous liquors is unknown throughout this vast district—the consequence is, a total absence of political differences or disturbances. Having thus cleared the ground of the great difficulty that has but too frequently prevailed in the minds of the timid English capitalist, it may be used to point out a very few of its multifarious advantages. The mansion stands on an elevated position, 100 feet above the level of the water, suited to a nobleman, on the bank of the far-famed Shannon, the finest river in the empire. In front is a splendid lake, embracing 100 square miles of water, 20 miles in length. The dormain extends to 4500 acres of land, highly cultivated, and in the occupation of a happy and contented tenantry. The best illustration of this circumstance is the fact that the arrear is literally a mere bagatelie. The mountain scencry is really of surpassing beauty; the cloud capt mountains, with their bright ærial tints, rising in majestic grandeur, until they seem to approach the clouds—the mighty lakes, like occans of liquid sliver—the valicys-teeming in wild fertility, present a scene of much grandeur, boanty, and variety, as quite to forbid the hope of conveying a just idea of it by description. The visws extend over three whole provinces of Ireland, and alone terminated by the vast Atlantic Cocca

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, BY MR. BOWEN (by order of the assignees of Edward Davies, a hankrupt), at the Wynnstay Arms afternoon precisely, in the following Lots, and subtraction.

Hotel, Wrgxham, on Monday, the 31st day of August, 1840, at Three o'clock in the afternoon precisely, in the following Lots, and subject to conditions them to be produced:—

All that very valuable freehold estate, called LLWYN ENNION, situate in the parishes of Rushon and Wrexham, in the county of Denbigh, containing, by admensurement, 190 a. 3 a. i. r., or thereabouts, with the COAL, IRONSTONE, FIRE BRICK CLAY, and other minerals under the same.

The Liwynn Ennion Iron Works have for several years been celebrated for their productiveness, and for the excellent quality of the iron there manufactured. It is demonstrated, by several sources recently taken, that this estate contains Coal and Ironstone abundantly sufficient to supply the works for many years; and that, besides the strata called the Wall and Bench Coal, and Liwyn Ennion Coal, a very large stratum of coal lies beneath them, to the whole extent of the property, and at a very moderate depth from the surface, but which has never yet been worked.

A seam of Fire Brick Clay, six feet in thickness, extends under nearly the whole of the property; and there is also an extensive quantity of Freestone, of the best quality, for building purposes.

The property is in lease to the Liwyn Ennion Iron Commany for the content of the property is in fease to the Liwyn Ennion Iron Commany for the content of the property is in fease to the Liwyn Ennion Iron Commany for the content of the property is in fease to the Liwyn Ennion Iron Commany for the content of the property is in fease to the Liwyn Ennion Iron Commany for the content of the property is in fease to the Liwyn Ennion Iron Commany for the content of the property is in fease to the Liwyn Ennion Iron Commany for the content of the property is in fease to the Liwyn Ennion Iron Commany for the content of the property is in fease to the Liwyn Ennion Iron Commany for the Iron the content of the property is in fease to the Liwyn Ennion Iron Commany for the content of the property is in the content of the property in

of the property; and there is also an extensive quantity of Freestone, of the best quality, for building purposes.

The property is in lease to the Liwyn Ennion Iron Company for a term of thirty years, commercing from the 5th December, 1837, at the rent of #30 per annum for the lands, and a dead rent of #30 per annum for the minerals, redeemable by the following Reyalties, viz.:—One-seventh in kind or value (at the leasor's option) of coal, cannel, and slack (except that lying underthe Llwyn Ennion coal); one-ninth of the coal, cannel, and slack lying underneath the Llwyn Ennion coal; eighteen pence per forty-two cwt. of ironstone (except the ironstone under the Llwyn Ennion coal); fifteen-pence per forty-two cwt. of ironstone lying under the Liwyn Ennion coal; one shilling per thousand of bricks (except such as are used upon the premises), and making the usual deduction of one-tenth for loss and spoilage); and two pence per ton of stone fit for building (except such as shall be used upon the premises).

within a mile of the works.

L. O. T. I.

All that newly-erected MESSUAGE, or DWELLING HOUSE, with the Garden thereunto adjoining, situate at the side of the tempike-road leading from Wrexham to Felin Paleston, and now in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Simon.

L. O. T. I. I.

The Bankrupt's Estate, or interest during the joint lives of himself and his wife, of and in a MESSUAGE, or DWELLING HOUSE, situate near the bridge, in Tuttle-street, in the town of Wrexham, and now occupied by John Key.

** The above property, being sold by the assignees under a flat in bankruptey, will be exempt from auction duty.

For further particulars analy to Mr. Therefore, and the particulars analysis.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Thomas Grice, Mine Agent, Rugeley, Staf fordshire; Mr. James, Solicitor, Wrexham; or at the office of Mr. Lewis, Wrex ham, Solicitor to the Assignees, where a Map of the property lies for inspection.

MINE MATERIALS

POR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at OWEN VEAN POR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at OWEN VEAN MINE, Perranuthnoe, the undermentioned MATERIALS, viz.:—One 70-inch CYLINDER ENGINE, 10-feet stroke in the cylinder, and 8 feet in the shaft, with two boilers complete, 120 fethoms in 6-inch Capstan Rope, 50 fathoms in 6-inch Capstan Rope, 50 fathoms in 6-inch Capstan Rope, 50 fathoms of 13, 13, and 14-inch Connection Rotts, with faggotted Plate and Pin to match, 135 fathoms 8 and 9-inch Rods, with Plates and Pins to match, 7 with 130 fathoms 7-inch Rods, with Plates and Pins to match, 7 wo large balance Bobs, 7 with 14 place, with Plates and Pins to match, 7 with 15 mines 1

Two 17-inch, intree in-inch, one in inch, one distinct lengths,
in fathoms is inch pumps,
if fathoms is inch pumps,
for fathoms 13-inch ditto,
if fathoms 13-inch ditto,
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if fathoms 12-inch ditto,
if fatho

RON WORKS AND COLLIERIES.—TO CAPITALISTS.

TVIN-PLATE AND BOILER-PLATE WORKS .- TO BE IN-PLATE AND BOILER-PLATE WORKS.—TO BE SOLD, those newly erected works, the PRIMINGSE TIN-PLATE AND BOILER-PLATE WORKS, situated on the Swanses Canal, eight miles from Swanses, in the immediate vicinity of antihactive, hitumiscous, and free burning coality, also, from mine and limestone. These works consist of a complete set of tin houses, a forge, and a rolling mill, worked by a water-wheel thirty feet dismeter and twelve feet wide, and capable of making 200 boses of tin-plate, or 50 tims of boiler-plate and sheet-from, or from 28t to 500 tions of law-from per week, and, at a trifling expense, may be applied to rolling copper sheets and holts. For particular, apply to the proprietery, William Parsons, Primrose Works, Swanses.—Letters to be prepaid. N.B.—The trade supplied with boiler plate and sheet-from of every description.

ZINC ROLLING MACHINERY.—TO BE LET, or SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, consisting of the gear work, fly wheel, coupling shafts, rolls and housings, and two pair of table shears, in good working order. For further particulars apply to Mr. Corriquet, manager of the mills, at Darfford, Kent, to Measrs. J. and E. Hall, outgeneers, Darfford (who constructed the machinery); or to Messrs. Kennard and Co., 197, Upper Thames-street, London.

WIRE ROPES.—NEWALL'S PATENT.—These ropes have VV been proved by long a perferor to possess many advantages over every other kind of rope, for railways, mines, &c., being stronger, lighter, and chapper. Machinery for the manufacture of the various kinds is being erected; and, in the course of a few week, 'Rhe patentees will be able to supply the very large orders they have already received. Parties requiring ropes, are requested to make as immediate application as possible, to Robert S. Newall and Co.

Dunder, August 18.

TO THE MINING AND SHIPPING INTEREST.—Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, for Improvements, has been granted to ANDREW SMITH, engineer, Mill. wall, Poplar, and Princes, attect, Leicester, square, for his improved methods of making Ropes o. Wire instead of Hemp, applicable to various purposes. The patent consists of improved methods of preventing orginality, and combining Wires in such a manner that they are more flexible than any hemp rope of the same strength, and the auguerance of the rope much improved. In consequence of the great strength of the material, it has been found by experiments made in her Majesty's Deckyard at Woodwich, by order of the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty, that a two-loch Patent Wire Rope bore half a ton more strain than a seven-inch hemp rope. For instance—a hemp rope, one hundred fathoms long, used in a deep git, weighs upwards of a ton; a Patent Wire Rope, dequal strength, is only one third that weight—bance the difference of working or winding up the two ropes is found to be a saving of three horse power by the use of the Patent Wire Rope, and 90 per cent. In price. The annexed scale of tests of Hemp and Wire Rope, and 90 per cent. In price. The annexed scale of tests of Hemp and Wire Rope, and 90 per cent. In price. The annexed scale of tests of Hemp and Wire Rope, along with the comparative sizes and weight, will at once be apparent—this rope has been in the upwards of three years.

TESTS OF HEMP AND PATENT WISE ROPE. TO THE MINING AND SHIPPING INTEREST. - Her

One 8-feet Water-wheel, 2 feet breast, with turning lathe, &c., complete, Also a large assortment of smiths' and miners' tools. Application for any of the above to be made to Capt. Thomas Richards, or the agents at the mine, and for further particulars to July 29. Capt. R1 HARDS, Rospeath, Marazion, Cornwall. MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE. WHEAL GILL MINE, near South Caradon, between Callington and Linkeard. TO BE SOLD, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, the whole of the Machinery, Working Implements, and Materials—consisting of an excellent STEAM ENGINE, of 26-inch cylinder, and Boiler, complete; Captan, Shears, Wilms, Whim Roges, &c., forty fathoms of 9-inch Pamps, &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to Mr. W. Woodman, the purseer, on the Mine, as above; or at 37, New Broad street. The Sett will be disposed of with the materials, and affords a favorable epopertunity of investment.	dation, and comb hemp rope of the In consequence wents made in misshoners of th more strain than dred fathoms ion thope, of equal a working or wind by the use of the of tests of Hemp at once be appare	bining Wires in a casme strength, of the great strength, of the great strength her Majeaty's D he Admirally, the a seven-inch he a seven-inch he as even-inch he accepted in a dee strength, is only ling up the two not—this rope he TESTS OF HEST	such a manner the appearingth of the materials at two-lock liem proper for p pit, weight of one third that topes is found to pe, and 30 per cutting with the cutting with with the cutting with t	at they are money of the re- ried, it has be wich, by order the hatest Wire III. makance—a hawards of a - weight—hence he a saving of the comparative allowards of three its wards of three its wards of three its wards of the comparative allowards of three its wards of three its	ore flexible than any pe much improved, en found by experi- er of the Lord Chem- ope hore half a ton emp rope, one hum- ton; a Patent Wire the difference of three horse power The ancoraci scale are and weight, will e years.
MINING INVESTMENT.	Size of Hemp Sope.	Weight Per fathom.	Size of Patent Wire Rope.	Weight Per fathon	Equal to a strain.
Figure and the for dissolving the late company, and settling their affairs, THE DARTHOGR UNITED TIN MINES. with the machinery, implements, and materials, consisting of a water-wheel for pumping, 24 feet diameter, and 4-feet alreast, another wheel for stamping, 74-feet diameter, and 4-feet alreast, with all usual connections of rook, be-s, and seesa any appendinges for draining the takes and stamping the crees, to effect which there is a powerful and never-falling apply of water belonging to the setts; then fathoms of telenci, ten fathoms of pinch, and ten fathoms of 7-inch pumps, working pieces, clack doors, Aec, capacha abears, whinse and pullies, kibbles, ropes, multi's and carpenter's tools, timber, iron, and sundry new and old mining materials. There are several below in these exits, on two of which, called the Gubbetts, Pely Hole, and other lodes, considerable trial has been made, by sinking an engine-shaft forty fathoms, and driving levels at an expense of marry \$\pmu\$ and \$\pmu\$ in the course of which been good courses of rich the orehave been discovered, the sale of which has produced nearly \$\pmu\$ such as a stante mar the villages of Hexworthy and Huckuby, on Dartmoor, about nice miles from Ashburton, and ele en from Taylotox, and the Dartmoor and Pirmouth Baliroad is only about three miles from the works are well as well as the course of which has a produced marry \$\pmu\$ from the Baliroad is only about three miles from the works of the order and the course of the work of the course of the produced miles from the produced nearly \$\pmu\$ the sorter.	Inches. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	machine. Black with	for which a contract Right	ertificate has ed) 8.0	Tops. cwts. 2 19 3 19 4 15 4 9 11 9 12 15 6 25 8 29 5 25 4
There appear to have been very extensive workings on the backs of these lodes by the old theoret, but wish which the levels are extracting, and from the quality of the tim, and the formation of the todes that have been already worked upon, experienced miners agree in opinion that large quantities of in ore will be discovered under these old workings, which will analy repay a liberal outlay to sink the mine, and extend the levels below the at present comparatively shallow levels, and which course of within the levels below the at present comparatively shallow levels, and which course of within the levels making the adventurers, which have led to the disconting of the outspany. Dailest these mines and matricle are sold in one lot, on or before the fid day of Angust west, there will be a PUBLIAL AUCTION, to SELL, all the before mentioned matericle, in such lots a may be decided on at the time of sale, which will be held on the mines, on Thursday, the 2th day of Angust next, there will be not a form. To breat for the purchase, and to obtain further information, application may be made to Mesers. Whiteford and Bennett, solicitors, Frymouth, or Bridgman.	Plat. 4 Bound 3 Round 4 H will be seen trape, it took three Further inform liceseed sole man	b tack. To by \$ by \$ by \$ by \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	Toma. 11 114 7 74 12 74 154 17 2 14 15 2 14 16 17 2 18 16 17 17 18 18 19 18 18 19 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	d 4 9 A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	illiam Fox and Cu., c, at the offices, 74, y be seen; and also
TO BE LET ON LEASE.—All those SEAMS of BITUMI- NOUS and STEAM PACKET COAL, tying under the PERTHE-GLYBON EXTATS, elimate in Tail' Vale, within eighteen miles of Caroliff, and six of Merthey Tyddi. There are a recal vries of from forge in pine fout in thickness, all cutting large, and the stratification is very favourable to profitable straining. The Gissmon- grapidite Canal passes right Burough the property, and the Tuff Vole Railway runs within fifty yards of fit, by that this colliery will have the great advantage of a choice of transit, and the capabilities are to any extent, as to annive quantify and devallon. The proprietor is declared or embarking a considerable share of the ca- pillal necessary for cutting. For further particular, apply to William Brough and ison, mineral surveyors, Neath, Gismonganophre.	Julia January, 124 Julian Pic J. et. Dea Applications for	ock, Keq. acto, Keq. Bankers - Meas chace in the sh he office of the	ett at the time of other action of ea beautrone. Fr. Stones, Marti- ires madestabling morretary, No. 1	allotmend — d sch future call. Jeanph Saens J. J. Short, E s, and Straces, count for mad Warmford on lan may be ob-	Enq. aq. ic can or before Risk, ort, Throgenorium.
	Application for any of the above to be made to Capt. Thomas Richards, or the agents at the mine, and for further particulars to July 20. Capt. Rit HARDS, Rospeath, Maraxion, Cornwall. MINING MATERIALS FOR BALE. WHEAL GILL MINE, near Bouth Carasion, between Callington and Liskeard. TO BE SOLD, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, the whole of the Machinery, Working Implements, and Materials—consisting of an excellent STRAM ENGINE, of 35-inch cylinder, and Boller, complete; Captan, Rhears, Whims, Whim Roges, &c., fort fathoms of 9-inch Pamps, &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to Mr. W. Wolman, the pursee, on the Mine, as above; or at 37. New Broad street. The Bett will be disposed of with the materials, and affords a favourable opportunity of investment. TO BE SOLD, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, pursuant to arrangements made for dissolving the late company, and settling their affairs. THE DARTMOOR UNITED TIN MINES. with the machinery, implements, and materials, consisting of a water-wheel for pumplog, 74-feet dismeter, and 4-feet almost disconting of a safer-wheel for pumplog, 74-feet dismeter, and 4-feet almost of rods, bo-s, and necessary appendinges for draining the raise and stamping the ores, to effect which there is a powerful and never-falling apply of water belonging to the setts; then fathoms of the lands, and other lands in the set of the setting of the setting their main and cargester's fools, timber, iron, and sundry new and old mining materials. There are several beloss in these setts, on two of which, called the Goldsetts. Dely Hole, and other fodes, considerable trial has been made, by sinking an engine-shaft forty fathoms, and driving levels at an expense of nearly 4-1008. Three mines are situate near the villages of Heavesthy and Hischardy, on Dartmoor, about nine miles from Abburton, and cive as from the backs of these lodges by the old tinners, Low rids which the levels are extending, and from the discovered under these old workings, which will amuly regard affairing the shallow of the discovered maderia	Also a large assortment of smiths' and miners' tools. Application for any of the above to be made to Capit. Thomas Richards, or the agents at the mine, and for further particulars to July 29. Capt. RicHARDS, Rospeath, Marasion, Cornwall. MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE. WHEAL GILL MINE, near South Craston, between Callington and Liskeard. TO BE SOLD, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, the whole of the STEAM ERGINE, or far the state of the particulars, apply to Mr. W. Woodman, the pursue, on the Mine. To further a fairs, with the material state of the state of th	Alpication for any of the above to be made to Capt. Thomas Richards, or the agents at the mine, and for further particulars to July 20. Capt. Rit (JARDS, Rospeath, Marasion, Cornwall.) MINING MATERIALS FOR BALE. MINING White Roges, Ac., forty fatloms of pinch Pumps, &c., &c. For further styling, and for the cylinder, and Boiler, complete; Capten, Rheart, Whitms, Whitm Roges, &c., forty fatloms of pinch Pumps, &c., &c. For further styling, and street. The Rett will be parser, on the Mine, as aboven, or at a favourable opportunity of investment. MINING INVESTMENT. TO BE SOLD, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, pursuant to arrangements made for dissoving the late company, and activing their affairs, with the machiners, and first indeased, another wheel for stamping, 24-feet stameter, and 4-feet absenced, another wheel for stamping, 24-feet stameter, and 4-feet absenced, another wheel for stamping, 24-feet stameter, and 4-feet absenced, another wheel for stamping, 24-feet stameter, and 4-feet absenced, another wheel for stamping, 24-feet stameter, and 4-feet absenced, another wheel for stamping, 24-feet stameter, and 4-feet absenced, another wheel for stamping, 24-feet stameter, and 4-feet absenced, another wheel for stamping, 24-feet stameter, and 4-feet absenced, another stamping, 24-feet stamping, 24-feet stameter, and 4-feet absenced, another stamping, 24-feet stamping, 2	Also a large assortment of mulths' and miners' tools. Apolication for any of the above to be made to Copt. Thomas Richards, or the agents at the mine, and for further particulars to July 29. CAP, RICHARDS, Sospeath, Marasion, Cornwall. WHEAL GILL MINE, nost south Corasion, between Callington and Linksard. TO BE SOLD, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, the whole of the Machinery, Working Inquiences, and Materials:—consisting of an excellent STRAM ENGINE, or 36-linch cytinder, and Boiler, complete (Capstan, Ricere, Whines, Whine Rope, Act., for furthern so Jeinch Pumps, Act., Ac., Por furthern sorting of the second of the particulars, apply to Mr. W. Woodman, the purser, on the Mine, as above; or at 25 and 10 per control of the particulars, apply to Mr. W. Woodman, the purser, on the Mine, as above; or at 25 and 25	Also a large assortment of smiths* and miners* tools. Application for any of the above to be made to Capit. Thomas Richards, or the agents at the mine, and for further particulars to July 79. Copt. RICHARDS, Rospeath, Marasion, Cornwall. WHEAL GILL MINE, near scotts Cerasion, between Calington and Liskeard. TO BE SOLD, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, the whole of the Machinery, Working implements, and Materials—consisting of an excellent flower of the Administry, Working implements, and Materials—consisting of an excellent flower of the Administry, Working implements, and Materials—consisting of an excellent flower of the Administry, Working implements, and Materials—consisting of an excellent flower of the Administry of the Capital flower of the Administry of the Capital flower of the Capital flower of the Administry of the Capital flower of the Capital

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PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

LONDON AND GREENWICH RAILWAY.

LONDON AND GREENWICH RAILWAY.

A special general meeting of the shareholders in this undertaking was held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, the 18th instant, for the purpose of considering the best mode of raising the required additional capital for widening the line, and also aubmitting a report from the sub-committee, appointed to invastigate the claims of Mr. George Waiter.

William Shadbolt, Eaq., in the chair.

The Secretarar have having read the advertisement convening the meeting. The Chairman said, they having met for an especial purpose, and as everything upon which they would have to consider was embodied in the report, he would not take up their time by any observations of his, but the secretary would now read it.

The report alladed to the successful termination they had come to with respect to the arrangements with the Croydon Company: they had been

The report alluded to the successful termination they had come to with respect to the arrangements with the Croydon Company; they had been obliged to have recourse to Parliament, which had also terminated successfully. The toil of 3d, on each passenger had been reduced to 14d, as a permanent toil, which it was considered in the end would give equal results, and be equally advantageous to the company. They had proposed with the Brighton and Croydon lines a reciprocal laterchange of stations, to prevent the crossing each others' lines, and also the expense of erecting stations at the terminus of each, at which there would be equal room for the Graveend or any other line. They were now, under their new act, compelled to widen the line, and for this purpose 200,000d. would be required; the directors recommended raising this sum by the issue of shares at 6l. 10s, each, to be allotted among the present shareholders, one share for each share they held (this will realise the sum required) to be paid as follows:—2l. on allotment, 1l. on 15th January, 1l. on 15th April, 1l. on 15th July, and 1l. on 15th October. The amount of toils for the Croydon Raliway, for the past six months, had been 2790l, being an increase of 1889l. over the preceding, and It is fully expected a further increase will shortly take place, from opening part of the Brighton Hallway; they were also empowered to take part of the ground on the side of St. Thomas's Hospital, which would enable them at any future time to enlarge their station and that end of the viaduct, should it be required. The construction of the works had been placed under the superintendence of Colonel Landmann, who had been so long connected with the empenny.

The Crainman and the directors had called the shareholders to-

any future time to enlarge their station and that end of the visitant, should be prepired. The construction of the works had been placed under the superintendence of Colonel Landmann, who had been so long connected with the company.

The Crairman said, that the directors had called the shareholders together as soon as possible, to consider the important subject of raising the additional capital, and when gentlemen see the shortness of the time in which they had to complete their works under the Act of Parliament, he sincerely hoped they would endeavour to pull together, and assist the directors in carrying out the objects intended as soon as possible. It would be seen from the estimates, that the sum required would be amply sufficient, and the great question was, the best manner in which the money should be raised. The directors had taken the matter very many times into their most serious consideration, and had come to the conclusion, with the concurrence of a large holdy of the most influential proprietors, that the plan, as proposed in the report, was the best. He should be happy to hear the sectiments of any gentleman on the subject.

Mr. Hirchings asked if it was quite certain that this sum would be sufficient, as estimates were so little to be depended on. He should be glad to hear Col. Landmann express his opinion on the subject.—Col. Landmann ship the series of the series

report, and some observations of the chairman, he would give it his cordial support.

The Chairman's said, that as one proof of security, and the co-operation of the other companies, the Brighton Line had agreed to lay out 150,000L in land and extension of buildings.

Mr. Wilson called the attention of Mr. Salamons to the fact, that they were not merely a London and Greenwich Line, but a Grand Trunk Line for all the south and south-casters lines of England.—A Druccron stated that the produce of toils for the Croydon Line amounted to 21,000L, subject to a deduction of about 6000L or 7000L for repairs.

Mr. WALTER said, in addition to the present railways, there was another in contemplation to Gravescond and Rochester, through to Ramagate and Margate, which would materially increase the income of the Greenwich Company.

Margate, which would materially increase the income of the Greenwich Company.

Mr. Money said they were called here to consider a subject of a very serious nature, perhaps the most serious of any matter which had been brought before them for consideration since the formation of the company—in fact, their fortunes were involved in this measure, and they should consider well before they consented to the outlay of so large a sum as 200,000L, and not pass it over slightly. He was sorry to say, that his time had been too much pass it over slightly. He was sorry to say, that his time had been too much pass it over slightly. He was sorry to say, that his time had been too much pass it over slightly. He was sorry to say, that his time had been too much been applied lately, to allow him to pay that attention to the subject which it importance demanded, but he trusted the case would be carefully discussed this day before they decided. He considered the 65,000L last raised had not been applied to the purposes for which it had been supplied—and the station at Greenwich was too large, and a smaller, but better station, might have been erected for a much less sum. He passed a high culogism on Colonel Landmann, and proceeded (as at former meetings) to charge the directors as not being efficient to the high trust reposed in them, and some of their body with being jubbers in the shares, and thus using their knowledge acquired as directors to their own advantage, and the ruin of the company. He could not, however, state anything as facts, but from whisperings which he heard out of doors. He further stated that he should, at the next general meeting, move for a committee to inquire into the conduct of the directors.

Mr. Salamons rose to order, as this was quite going from the question, for the discussion of which they had assembled—and also, that before any gentieman made these charges, he ought to show the proprietors some reason why they should withdraw their roosablence.

Alderman Wilson said he had attended many public meeti

Alderman Wilnon said he had attended many public meetings, but never, in the course of his life, heard a speech of so extraordinary a nature as the one he had just heard; knowing that that gestleman holds 1000 shares, he should have thought he would have readered the directors every assistance in his power, instead of making assertions which he cannot substantiate, but from whisperings he had heard out of doors; even if he had some shadow of a charge to make, he should have thought he would, for his own sake, as well as the shareholders, have kept it to hisself at this critical period. He should had directors distinctly to state whether there was any ground for these supposed charges—if he was a director he should—and if the directors had one grain of spirit they would now call upon that gentleman to state distinctly what it was he charged them with. He had made up his mind to take his quota of the shores, but now, until the directors clearly contradicted that they had among their body men who would act as had been shated, he was not certain that he should take a single share.

The chairman, Mr. Wilson, and the other directors, severally disclaimed.

contradicted that they had among their body men who would act as had been stated, hi was not certain that he should take a single share.

The chairman, Mr. Wilson, and the other directors, severally disclaimed any participation in the conduct imputed to them, and stated that they had an office been unject to these attacks, and had cleared themselves on every occasion as completely to the satisfaction of the shareholders, that they were surprised Mr. Morey did not see the necessity, in the present situation of affairs, to drop his hostility, and give the directors his able assistance.

Mr. Goldmither said, that having been before openly attacked in the same manner, he knew that he was the party alluded to as jobbing in the shares; this, however, he would once more state, that he had never, up to the last meeting, and one single transaction, as a member of the Stock Exchange, with shares of the London and Green with Railmay; this was stated at that meeting, and Mr. Mosey then retracted his opinion [which we retransaction, and that was to purchase old shares to the anne amount as he had had emetronsaction, and that was to purchase old shares to the anne amount as he had he we once, to push immedit on a footing with the old shareholders. He (Mr. G.) should have thought that gentleman, for his own sake, would have endeavoured to conciliate parties, rather than prove the greatest enemy to the shareholders, and throw a firebrand among them; if he dows known mything against them, it is his duty to ciate it, and purge the council of such some as he has represented. He sharered happed gentlemen would not from the greatest enemy upon mere removers which might get abroad, without due longuity.—These raybunations appeared to be satisfactory.

A very lengthesed, and even noisy discussion of some three hours does have.

bolders. The plan of the directors was, that the holders of shares on which the capital of 200,000d. In to be raised be mominally 20d. shares, and thus the nominal capital would be 600,000d., on which 5d. per cerek. would have to be paid.—To this proposition an amendment was proposed by Mr. HUTCHINGON, who stated that he had no objection to give a priority to the new sharesholders, but he thought, in justice to the old sharcholders, 5 per cent. ought only to be paid on the actually raised capital—viz., 200,000d.—Some gentlemen stated, that if this plan were adopted, the money would never be raised, as they could purchase the last new shares at a cheaper rate, and after a very noisy affair, in which it certainly appeared, that some gentlemen who joined in the discussion had but a very imperfect knowledge of the question; the question was decided by a large majority, only ten hands being held-up in favour of the amendment, and the report was received and adopted.

The report of the committee for the investigation of Mr. Walter's claims on the company was then read, which report decided that those claims, after the fullest investigation, were utterly insupportable and groundless, and the report was adopted,—Mr. Walternauddressed the meeting, complaining that he had never been able to obtain a hearing from the directors, or the present committee, or he should have obtained a very different result.

Thanks were then voted to the chairman, directors, and to Mr. Valance (the solicitor) and the meeting separated.

MARYPORT AND CARLISLE HAILWAY.

MARYPORT AND CARLISLE BAILWAY.

MARYPORT AND CARLISLE RAILWAY.

The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of this line of railway was held at Aspatria, on Saturday, the Sth inst. The meeting was very well attended, and the business, which was altogether of a routine nature, passed over with kindaess and good feeling.

F. L. B. Dykks, Esq., in the chair.

The report stated that the portion of the line just opened (7‡ miles) although only in partial operation, is yielding a considerable revenue, and every exertion is being made to render it still more remunerative by increasing the accommodation for the shipment of coal, and adding to the mesna of conveyance, which the coal owners are very desirons of obtaining. The whole of the land between Aspatria and Carlisle for the remaining part of the line has been agreed for, and the directors intend, if possible, to commence operations in the course of next spring. The directors intend to avail themselves of the privilege allowed them by the Act to borrow 60,0001. They have already expended 75,6381, on the works, which exceeds that received on sharrs and sundries by 25,5021, of which sum the directors have obtained for the use of the railway, upon their own responsibility, 20,2331. The traffic, consisting principally of coal carried for exportation, is partly dependent on the condition of the harbour of Maryport, which is capable of considerable improvement, so as to render it sufficient in point of accommodation for any increase of trade which may be brought to it by means of the railway. The net revenue of the harbour at present amounts to 9501., after paying interest on the borrowed capital and current expenses, so that a further sum of 20,0001. may with propriety be obtained, by way of loan, on the trust security, which the directors urge the necessity of the trustees of the harbour taking into serious and early consideration.

Thanks were voted to the chairman and directors, and the meeting adjourned.

SHEFFIELD AND ROTHERHAM RAILWAY.

Thanks were voted to the chairman and directors, and the meeting adjourned.

SHEFFIELD AND ROTHERHAM RAILWAY.

The annual meeting of the sharebolders in this company was held on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at the station, Sheffield.

WILLIAM VICKERA, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. Badden then read the report. It began by alluding to the opening of the North Midland from Derby to Masborough on the 11th May, thus making this line the link of communication with the south; and on the 1st July, the opening to Leeds, having the same effect in reference to the north. The arrangements agreed to by the proprietors in February, by which that station had been made the joint station of this and the North Midland Company, had been earried into effect, but the whole receipts for passengers travelling between Sheffield and Masborough belonged to this company. The long continuance of commercial distress had had less effect upon the effairs of this company than might have been expected. The passengers from January to June had been less by 41,151 than in the preceding half-year; but it was to be explained, that the number of passengers to Masborough in the North Midland Company's trains, since the 11th of May, were not included in this account, although, as this company had furnished the engines, the expenses were augmented. There remained, however, exclusive of the baiance to be received of the North Midland Company for the Masborough passengers, a balance of 30161., which the directors recommended should be applied to pay a dividend of 15s. per share, or 6 per cent. per annum, on the old shares. As to the new shares, for which only 51 per share had been paid in before the end of the half-year, and that only six weeks before, the directors recommended that there should be no dividend declared upon them, but that at the next dividend there be added to the dividends of the new shares interest at the rate of 6 per cent. for the time during which the instalments had been paid during the last half-year were 67284, including 22551 for passeng

NORTH UNION RAILWAY.

NORTH UNION RAILWAY.

At the late half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of this company, T. W. RATHBONE, Eq., in the chair, a very satisfactory report from the directors was presented. The line, it appears, is now amply furnished with almost all that appears at present requisite for the efficient and conomical working of the traffic; and as regards its iocomotive establishments, the company has been enabled to supply power to other connecting railways, on terms which must prove mutually beneficial. In compliance with the authority given at the meeting held on the 16th of April, the directors have taken up on ioan a further sum of 39,0001, making the whole amount of the company's self-93,3001, which, with the sum of 80001, required for re-laying one line of the old Wigan branch rails of a heavier description, would ruise the amount required on loan to 100,0001, being 10,0001 under the sum authorised by the proprietors at the last annual meeting. As regards the traffic account, although the half-year ending 30th June was well known not to be so favourable to railway receipts as that terminating on 31st December, the receipts of the last half-year presented a satisfactory comparison with those of the previous dividend, amounted to 61,356. d. s. d., and the directors proposed that a dividend of 21. 10s. per share (being at the rate of 64. 13s. 4d. per cent. per annum on the 75d. share) be now declared payable—leaving a surplus of 337d. 13s. 4d. to be carried to the next half-yearly account. While the directors congratulated the shareholders on the nuccess and continuel prosperity of the undertaking, as evinced by the steadily increasing namount of their income, and while they felt that the full capabilities of the line would not be fairly developed until the whole of the connecting railways were brought into operation, they reminded the proprietors that the current expenses would shortly be increased by becoming chargeable with the maintenance of way, hitherto covered in great part by the original contracts, and t tisfectory statement relative to the cost of the railway was presented by Mr. Vignoles, the engineer, by which it appeared, notwithstanding the very heavy character of many of the works, particularly the Ribble viaduct, the average cost of the line would not exceed 33,157L per mile, including stations, carrying establishments, interest, and management. The report of the directors and the statement of the engineer were unanimously adopted, and the cordial thanks of the proprietors voted to the chairman, directors, and the officers of the company (Mr. Vignoles and Mr. Chapman), for their zealous exertions, by which the undertaking had been conducted to its present prosperous state.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANK

A half-yearly special general meeting of this bank was held on Thursday, the 13th isal., at the banking-house, Lombard-street.

EMANUEL COOPER, Esq., in the chair.

The directors, according to the powers vested in them, declared a half-yearly dividend at the rate of 5 per cent, per annum. Considerable discussion took place with reference to the affairs of the bank, in the course of which the chairman stated that the halances had increased 130,0004, and, "with regard to the losses of last year, the directors bad written off 2400, 2s. 2d. for bad debts."

Mr. OAKES stated that, shout twelve months acc. he purchased fifty

2240d. 2s. 2d. for bad debts."

Mr. Oakus stated that, about twelve months ago, he purchased fifty shares for the purpose of an investment. He found that, since that time, those shares had undergone a depreciation of about 25 per cent. He proposed that a committee he appointed, comprising parties holding herry shares and upwards, to book into the accounts of the company.—Mr. BARRET

(one of the auditors) said that the business of a bank, to a certain extent, was a confidential business. It could not be supposed that there could be any longer secresy if the books were opened to a large body of proprietors; and he, as one of the auditors, feeling binnelf bound to keep the secrets of the company, should voke against the appointment of a committee. With regard to the secounts, he himself could vouch for their truth and accuracy. They had been kept in perfect order. He would therefore move that the report be received and adopted—Mr. WILLIAMSON seconded the motion. He had examined the books with great care and attention, and was perfectly satisfied that there was no foundation for the reports that had been circulated.

Mr. OARES—It had been stated that the average price of shares transferred was 9t. 16s. He would ask whether any geatleman would give his the average price of shares, namely, 9t. 16s. for his ?—Mr. A. Rockes, director)—Yes, I will.—Mr. OAKES—I have not another word to say; I shall retire and consider my shares to be sold.—The report was mannimously adopted, and Mr. Oakes's motion withdrawn.

Mr. OAKES begged to say that, although there had been a very long discussion, he was much pleased with the proceedings of the day; and although he had ceased to be a shareholder, no influence he could use should be wanting on his part to secure the prosperity of the bank, with which he should still keep his account.

BRITISH WHITE LEAD COMPANY.

BRITISH WHITE LEAD COMPANY.

BRITISH WHITE LEAD COMPANY.

The half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held on Wedorsday last, at the works, Birmingham Heath, when a report from the directors on the state of the company's affairs was read to the meeting, and unanimously adopted. The statement of accounts showed a considerable profit on the business of the last half-year; and the recommendation that the amount should be added to the capital stock of the company was also confirmed. A special general meeting was held at the same time and place, when the question of increasing the capital was discussed, and it having been explained that a much larger quantity of lead could be produced weekly without materially increasing the working expenses of the concern, a committee was appointed to assist the directors in determining upon the best mode of raising the additional capital required. An adjourned meeting of the proprietors will be held on the 30th of September to receive the report of this committee.

MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH MINES.

HOLMBUSH MINES.

HOLMBUSH MINING COMPANY.

August 15.—In reporting the underground prospects and operations of this concern, we have first to draw your attention to the progress making in the sinking of Hitchens's new engine-shaft, which is now 26 fm. 2 ft. 8 in. under the surface, and in favourable ground. In the 100 fathom level, the lode appears to be divided, and the north part on which the level is being driven about six inches wide, producing good work, as we are, however, of opinion that the principal part of the lode is further south, we propose cross-cutting to it next week, the result of which you shall be advised of. The lode in the ninety fathom level west of James's winze, is about twenty inches wide, and worth about the same for ore as last reported—101. per fathom. The ninety fathom level west of Dennis's winze exhibits a lode in width about ten inches, worth at present 61. per fathom; it is with confidence, judging from the general appearance of the lode in this level that we expect it will shortly very materially improve; with respect to the driving of the eighty fathom level west of Snell's winze in pursuit of the lode, we cannot as yet report its intersection but expect shortly to be enabled to do so. The cross-cuts at this level, the one driving west of the engine-shaft, and the other east, have not yet been driven far enough to lay open the lode, the progress however making in them is satisfactory. The stopes in the back of this level continue very productive, yielding abundant returns from a lode about two feet in width, and worth about 401. per fathom. The stopes in the back of the seventy fathom level still hold very good, and the width of the lode about two set in the back of this level can the back of this level continue very productive, yielding abundant returns from a lode about two feet in width, and worth about 301. per fathom. The stopes in the back of the seventy fathom level west of engine-shaft, the lode in the sixty fathom level west of engine-shaft and unproductive; the stope

TRELEIGH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

August 15.—In writing this week I have nothing new to mention. The pitches and bargains are in regular operation, and the prospects throughout cheering. We are busy sampling the tributers ores, which are calculated about ninety tons, and which will be sampled this week. W. SINCOCK.

about ninety tons, and which will be sampled this week. W. SINCOCK.

WHEAL LEEDS MINE.

August 15.—The lode in the eighty fathom level, east of engine-shaft, is eighteen inches wide, with a branch of ore on south side four inches wide—ground moderate, 3l. 10s. per fathom. The eighty fathom west is suspended for the present; the men are rising in back of this level, to communicate to a winze; the tributers are sinking in bottom of seventy fathom level—the lode is nine inches wide, good ore. The lode in the seventy fathom east is three feet wide, two feet of which are good ore; this end appeared to day better than I have seen it since we first discovered the ore. The lode in the rise, is back of this level, is two feet wide, six inches of which are good ore. I am sorry to say, the ground in the cross-cut is still hard. The tributers are working well.

TRETOIL MINING COMPANY.

rise, in back of this the ground in the cross-cut is still hard. The tributers are working well.

TRETOIL MINING COMPANY.

August 17.—I beg leave to hand you my report on the operations of this mine from the 10th to the 17th inst. The engine-shaft on the diagonal, is progressing towards the thirty fathom level, rather beyond expectation, in a hole varying from fitteen inches to twenty-four inches wide, producing proving work; the lode in thirty west end has not been broken down in the week, the south wall has a favourable appearance, showing ore in several places. The lode in the thirty enst, is about eighteen inches, producing good work; side met with in this end which shows favourable indications. The lode in the trise is about two feet, turning out good work, the same slide is met in this rise; the lode in the twenty west end, is about nine inches wide, but unproductive, suspended to cross-cut for John's lode. The lode in the twenty wast, is shout two feet, interspersed with ore. The lode in the ten east, is from six to nine inches, producing good work. The lode in the ten west, is small but orey, opening tribute ground. The lode in the winze of the ten fathom level west, on John's lode, is about twelve inches big, talerable work, tribute ground. The lode in adit cast is from six to nine inches big, and orey, leaving tribute ground.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.

August 17.—We have commenced driving the cross-cut south, at the fifty-seven fathom level, ground bard for driving. In the south adit shaft, the ground is more favourable for sinking. The forty two west on Wheal Jewel lode, is fifteen inches wide, composed of yellow and grey ores and spar. In the forty-two east on the same lode, eighteen inches wide, composed of good stones of yellow and black ore, this from its present appearance, we have every reason to believe will be a good lode at a deeper level. We expect tohole the winze from the thirty to the forty-two on the south branch to-day. The rise in the back of the thirty on Wheal Jewel lode is worth 5t. per fathom.

S. LEAN.

The rise in the once of the thirty of thom.

POLRREEN MINING COMPANY.

August 1.—The lode is still small and poor. At the thirty-two fathom level we have just intersected a small cross-course there, going east, but have not yet ascertained whether any alteration has taken place on the other side. At the tweely-two fathom level, east of Rowe's shaft, Dorean's lode is eighteen inches wide, and continues promising, but not rich for tin. At the twelve fathom level, going west of Williams's shaft, the lode is small—about four inches wide, and tinny. At this level we are driving west from Vice's shaft, on the Downright lode; it is small, but rich for tin. In a pitch, working by six men, before the end on that lode, between the adit and twelve fathom level, we have an improvement since my last: this lode is from ten inches to one foot wide, and very rich is tin. In the twenty-two fathom level cross-cut, going south of Rowe's shaft, for the purpose of cutting Bowl and Batt's lode, we have driven sixteen fathoms, and expect about four fathoms more to drive before we get to the object. The ground appears to be very congenial for tin. In sinking Dorcas's shaft during the last week, we find the lode to be improved in aize and quality; it is now about fourteen inches big, yielding some very rich atones of tin. We consider it a kindly or promising shaft. Our tributes, generally speaking, are working steadily, and but very few have broken lode since the last setting, being still in the way of desning the lode. At Murray's, the men in the new pitch are breaking some rouper ore, and, we hope, sufficient to get wages. The old party there are likely from appearances, to rians several tons.

August 13.—We have passed through the small cross-course which I mentioned in my last report was intersected at the thirty-two fathom level, driving east of Nice's shaft, I am happy to say, about a week ago, we made a valuable discovery in that level, on Doreas's lode, the size of which is from twe to three feet wide, worth, we calculate, upwa POLEBREEN MINING COMPANY.

POLEBREEN MINING COMPANY.

At the thirty-two fathom

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sice given for driving is from 4f. to 5f. This improvement, so far as we have eq. far exceeds any thing we have before met with in this mise since the series elven for diving in 170m 4f. to 5f. This improvement, to 5f a we have seen, far exceeds any thing we have before met with in this mine since the commencement—and if it continues Palbacean will yet become a good concers. In the twelve fathom level, driving west of engine-shaft, on the Downtight bole, it appears to be split in small branches of rich tin. On the loude to the west of that end we have two parties of tributers, who have met with good branches of tin during the present month. In sinking Doreas's shaft we find the lode is improved in size, being now two feet wide, and producing occasionally rich stones of tin. We think very favourably of this part of the nine. At Murray's our two parties of tributers have broke, this month, about twenty tons.

month, about twenty tons.

UNITED MILLS MINING COMPANY.

August 18.—We have not yet driven through the cross-course at the adit end cast. In driving the adit end west (west of Clarke's shaft) the lode is small, producing but a small quantity of ore. The lode in the ten fathom level end is about four feet wide, intersected with mundle and stones of ore. In sinking the thirty fathom level winze the lode is about three feet wide, much improved for ore since last reported. In the thirty-six fathom level, in driving east of Turton's shaft, the lude is about two feet wide, with good stones of ore. West of ditto the lode is two feet wide, coarse in quality. In the forty fathom level, in driving east of eastern shaft, the lode is three feet wide, good for ore. The stopes, cast and west of Webber's winze, are not producing so much ore as for some time past; there is no alteration in Webber's winze since last week. Two feet of the lode, west of Nettle's winze, is producing good ore. No ground sunk in the castern shaft since our setting; the men have been cutting a platt, &c. In diagonal shaft the lode is five feet wide, producing some ore, but not rich. In the fifty fathom level, in driving east of Williams's shaft, the lode is four feet wide, eighteen inches good ore. West of ditto the lude is not so good as last reported. No lode broke in Williams's shaft since setting day. Sampled 218 tons of copper ore, the produce of which shall be forwarded in our next.

REDMOOR CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

of which shall be forwarded in our next. C. Pa REDMOOR CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

August 17.—The north engine-shaft is now sunk sufficiently deep for a forty fathoun level; the men are employed in performing then necessary work required to be done previous to driving at that level, such as cutting whim plat, casing and dividing saids shaft, fixing footway. &c., from the thirty fathoun level, which we expect will be completed about two feet. big, which is principally mundle, spar, and capel, occasionally producing atones of copper ore. In the winze sinking below the twenty fathou level, no alteration—still passing through the cross-course. The pitches working on the great South Copper Lode on the twenty fathous level, ontinue to yield a little ore of good quality. In the South Mine, since my last, we have intersected the silv r-lead lode; we find it to be rather small just in this place, being about foder inches wide, chiefly spar of a gossan nature; we expect as we extend on its course northward, it will improve in its appearance, as the situation is much more encouraging in that direction. Hurl Down adit shaft is sunk aix fathoms three feet—ground favourable. The carts are now engaged in removing about eight tons of copper ores to Calstock for sampling.

TINCROPT MINING COMPANY.

August 19.—I beg to inform you that we have this day sampled 210 tons of copper ore, which we roughly calculate will fetch near 800%. With respect to the state of the mine, there has no material alteration taken place in the engine shaft, 142 east and west, nor seventy-two ends. The nisety end has improved for tin. The eighty-one continues good. Our tribute department, on the whole, is looking better than for some time past. Our prospects are very encouraging.

ranar silver-lead mining company.

August 17.—In the 135 fathom level, the lode is about one foot wide—at present poor. In the winze siaking from the 125 fathom level, the lode is eighteen inches wide, producing some ores. At the 116 fathom level, we are still desuing the lode. At the 105 fathom level, the lode is about one foot wide, producing ores and promising. At the ninety-five end, the lode is from eighteen inches to two feet in width, producing good work, and what we term a promising end. At the eighty-five end, the lode is one foot wide, intersected with branches of silver-lead ores. In the winze sinking from the seventy five fathom level, the lode is eighteen inches in width, producing some saving work. In the sixty-five fathom level, we have just now the ground intersected with slides, and we hope to have to report from here soon that we are passing through orey ground. Next Wednesday or Thursday we expect to sample about fifty five or fifty-six tons of silver-lead ores.

FOREIGN MINES.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

Rio, June 6.—My last accounts from Gongo are to the 23d May inclusive. The produ

ME OF	100	100.00	THE COLUMN	M 100 May 14	S. college of	March of the	ъ.		10.00	F-90 - 1400		ATTEMPT OF	
ice of	the	mine	has b	een a	s folk	ws	, 1	fre	m	May	19 to	23:-	
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5 days.... 9 11 18 13 7 18
Total gold from 1st January to 23d May, 663 lbs. 10 02. 13 dwts. 12 grs. G. V. Devas.

CANDONGA MINING COMPANY.

Candenga, May 12.—I beg to hand you the following mining reports from the lat instant to the present date.

stine Mestre Shaft.—Deep Addt.—Since my last report, we have been driving on the branch then mentioned as being the third cut by the cross-cut; the ground on the course of the branch is moderate.

Bants's Winze.—The place mentioned near this point has been re-examined, but without any favourable result.

Jenkins's Winze.—The driving from this, on the course of the Mina de Pedra branch, the ground is more difficult for breaking through than it has been for some time past.

Ox Shaft.—Thenty-seven Fathom Level.—In the driving of this level, on the course of the Mina de Pedra branch, the ground and the branch are nearly of the same anture as they have been for the last three months.

Twenty-seven Fathom Level on Northey's Cross-Course.—The ground is moderate for driving through, and several branches have been cut, neither of which have proved carriferous; in the two places of trial in the side of the hill, we have met with no branch giving signs of gold up to the present time.

John Dalley.

REAL DEL MONTE MINING COMPANY.

Mineral del Monte, June 4.—I have had an opportunity of visiting the lower workings at Terreros, re-pecting which I cannot report any change, appearances are certainly l'Avourable in and oner the new winze called Zereto, and attif forther east in the bottom of San Eclipe level, near its winze; at the first mentioned point the different parts of the vein are five or six varas wide, all containing area for smelling or amalgamation; at the laster point sits there are area of pretty good quality of both classes, and by cutting into the vein at the Secorro level, the bottom of San Eclipe level at the points described is completely drained. At the Secorro level two good quality of both classes, and by cutting into the vein at the Secorro level has been seen, at the present moment our chief chiect is by trising and sinking to communicate the San Clemente winze to this level, when besides provuring vontilation we shall be enabled to cammine the different parts of the vein better than me have yet had an opportunity of doing. The outting into the vein at El Secorro has not effected the drainage of the San Felipe west of Terreros shaft, but this will doubtless take place as the driving of the Secorro level proceeds west. Having placed launders along the bottom of the adit, so as to convey the western water securely from San Francisco shaft over the old bottoms to join the launders mear Guadalnye, the water has begun to sink, sithough slowly, in the old Francisco bottoms, which water until lately has filled the bottoms, and was running over into the sailt, thus after great labour and expense we see the beginning of a drainage which will probably produce an important benefit to the company. In San Ramon we have made the desired communication, we are now clearing and repairing it to improve the vertiliation. Nothing new in Accasta. The Searta Beigida vein in and pear Lo Loux wieze continues the neare. The Terreros coglue met with an accident on the 29th uft. anes the same. The Terreros engine met with an accident on the 29th ult., by the breaking of the main rod above the latches. It is not likely that our after produce will be affected by it, as we have a stock of both classes of ore at the suchice, so that seither the smelting nor analgamation will experience any deficiency. The raising of ores in the two last weeks was Asogue.

May 23 911 94 1005

30 935 172 1107

The value of the ores raised in the few weeks of May I estimate at # 80.000.

The value of the ores raised in the five works of May I estimate at 6 89,000. The blast at Regia being much stronger than that of the bombas, produced more smoke and vapour than smal, which caused the smelters to strike work; we some discovered it to be for higher wagrs, but resisted, they gradually returned to work, and everything now proceeds satisfactory; after the principal furnaces had been suspended nearly a work through this bindrance, a little failing of in the key of the ores occurred, and a partial scarcity of carbons, some of the carboneous having gone of to attend to their mains tillage, had coused a deficiency in our silver produce for May month of seven bars. Notwithstanding this definitions we hope still to result you 6 4600 to 6 5000 per seat packet. The notationed months of cere brack-inted at Sancher ages

Johnson and Bowning's method, has been washed, and gives the following tesuits:—One menton of 30 quintals produced, per many, 10 mares 6 opr per manton; operation commenced March 13, and coveluded May 16. Quick-pitver employed, 30 lbs.; recovered, 27 lbs. 4 oz.—Loss, 2 lbs. 12 oz. Silver silver employed, 30 ibs.; recovered, 27 lbs. 4 cz.—Loss, 2 lbs. 12 cz. Silver produced, 13 marcs 6 cz. of, 11 pineros 20 grs.; loss of quicksilver, 3 grs. per marc of silver produced. Materials employed: salt, 4 arcobas; magistral, 24 arrobas; zinc, 24 lbs. I hope Mr. Michell is correct in stating these results—if so, the discourer is important. You will observe there is an anomaly in the massy, in the silver produce being apparently greater than it should be, but this may have arisen by mistaking one for another, in making many assays at the same time. We introd making a trial on a larger quantity of ores, when we receive a supply of zinc, which is soon expected.

tity of ores, when we receive a supply of sinc, which is soon expected.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY.

Morra Velho, May 23.—Mign.—I can only repeat what I said in my last, that everything is going on as satisfactorily as I could wish. The United Mines are in good order, and plenty of ore on the stopes for drawing.

The Gamba.—Champion's shaft is sinking; a stope has been commenced from the shaft towards the Bahu. Cricket's open cutting is progressing most satisfactorily—the end has been driven five fathoms, the width of the lode; the last fathom the lode has risen ábout two feet. I certainly did not anticipate such good success when we commenced driving—the lode looks promising. The mechanics are making every exertion to complete the stamps by the end of the meanth; I do not think they will work till the 12th of Juse. Produce from 1st to 22d, both inclinive, 4741 oits, 36 grs.; the average number of heads working during twenty, two days, 49°2 heads. The produce is good for the last twenty-two days, and, from the good samples the skins daily show, I have no doubt of its continuace.

C. Herring, Jun.

EFFECT OF POREIGN ORES ON HOME PRODUCE.

I showed, in my previous letter, that in the last decennary period, ending 1840, during which the copper mines have been exposed to the fail operation of the law authorising the import of feering overs for amelting, their produce exceeded the previous decennary period, when there had been no import, by a yearly average of 28 per cent, whilst the standard only fell 2 per cent. I showed also, that whilst in 1831 the standard fell to 99l. 18s. under a Cornish produce of 12,000 tons of copper, by 1839, notwitstanding all the import of foreign ores, the copper market had so extended itself, that with a Cornish produce of 12,000 tons, the largest ever known, the standard was 109l, 17s.—proving that an equal quantity of copper sold in 1830 10l. in the standard higher than in 1831. Who, after this comparative statement, will pretend to say that the Cornishmines have been injured by the import of copper ores? Who can deny that the produce of Cornwall sold better, and more readily in 1830 than 1831; I might have made the comparison much stronger by including the Irish, Devon, and other ores raised out of Cornwall, in which there has been an increase of 1000 tons of copper since 1830, the produce having doubled, but I have purposely confined myself to the Cornish mines.

duce having doubled, but I have purposely confined myself to the Cornish mines.

I have, however, a much stronger case than this to produce. Having contrasted the two decennary periods, ending 1830 and 1840, I will now bring forward the two previous decades, ending with 1810 and 1830. Let us see at what rate the Cornish copper mines increased their produce, and how the standard was affected thereby, when the import of foreign ores was not even thought of.

Samuel Samuel	P.	-	-	-	D IN CORN				
	Ore.		Copper		Money.	- pear	Produce.	Stand	
	Tons.		Tons.		money.		Posture.	DEMONS.	
1801	56,611		. 5,267		£476,313		91	£117	5
1802	53,937		5,228		445,094		94	110	18
1803	60.566		5,615		533,910		94	192	0
1804	64,637		5,374		570,840		84	136	- 5
1805	78,482		6,234		862,410		71	169	16
1806	79,209		6,863		730,845		84	136	5
1807	71,694		6,716		609,002		94	120	
1808	67,867		6,795		495,303		10	100	7
1809	76,245		6,621		770,028		el	143	12
1810	66,048		5,682		570,035		B	132	
0 years	675,326		60,595		£6,063,780			£1,290	13
verage	67,532		6,059		606,378			120	1
1811	64,786		6,141		£556,723		94	£120	12
1819	71.547		6,790		549,666			111	1.
1813	74.047		6,919		594,346		94		7
1814	74.322		6.369		627.501		84		12
1815	78,483		6,525		552,813		84	117	16
1816	77,334		-		447,969		84		13
1817	76,701		6,498		464,010		84		10
1818	86,174		6.849		686,005		74	* * *	15
1819	88,736		6,504		623,596		74		10
1820	91,473		7,508		602,441		84		15
O years	785,603		67.029	4	£5,735,057			£1,178	11
verage	78,560		6,702		573,505			117	
per, per ann	. 11.029		643						-

locr. per ann. 11,028

Made up to the 30th of December in each year.

By these tables we see, that in ten years, ending with 1820, the Cornish copper mines only increased their produce over the preceding ten years, 10 per cent., whilst the standard averaged 111. less.

Let us hear, then, no more of the effect of the import of foreign ores on the standard. Was the effect of an increased Cornish produce less twenty years ago?—No; quite the reverse, for in the last ten years the raise of increase has been nearly threefold greater, whilst the decline in the standard has been less than one-fifth.

What, then, it will be asked, has become of the copper from the foreign ores? Where has it gone? This is simply answered. The produce of foreign ores is required by law to be exported in unwrought or cake copper; and previous to 1827, this country had no export trade in that description of copper, except to India, wheres the produce of foreign ores continues to be excluded by extra duties, consequently, such produce has not come into competition with British copper, but with Russians and other foreign copper, with which the European markets were before supplied. Again, Mr. Editor, I come to figures, those colious figures, as Mr. Treffry will think them, which so soon discombit his figures of relatoric.

France has taken off the greater proportion of the copper mained from foreign over.

so soon discomst his figures of rhetoric.

France has taken off the greater proportion of the copper smalled from foreign ores. Let us see what our export of unwrought copper to that country was, previous to 7th of George IV.

The official return of our export of cake copper to France, from 1818 to 1825, is as follows:

1818 163 tons.

1819 100 100 1824 - tons.

1820 1821 1825 - tons.

1821	******	1		departments.
1022	******	10	Eight years	274
	A	verage 1	14 tons per agnum.	
The reta	arns of the	export of names	ught copper to France,	for eight years
		reign ores, is as		
1539		1975 tons.	1 1637	3209 tons.
1833	*******	1793	1839	4999
1834		2699	1839	4234
1835	*******	3241		

preventing, as has been shown, the great decline in the same became sud-rmerly took place when the produce of copper from any came became sud-niv in excess. deniv in excess.

Mr. Treffry says, that it is well known that our best market for copper is at home—meaning that we enaid do without the export densand, in which he shows himself equally noinformed and superficial. The copper trade of this country depends entirely on its export, and the export is regulated by the price. If the export were probibitied, the standard of copper would full to 50f., until the productions diminished one-half. And let not Mr. Treffry think that such a prohibition was rever anothersplated. I have before much minutes of evidence taken before a committee of the House of Commons in 1799, when the Birmingham manufacturers pritioned to have the export of copper prohibited in order to make it cheap. Bu foud are pusple, like Mr. Treffry, of intermedding legislation:

I now subjoin the export of British copper, and the standards in Curawall from 1832 to 1839, a period of eight years i—

BALTISH COPPER EXPORTED.

		38.0	WELLER	COR	PERRIE	PO	BIED					
Year.	Tons.		Hand	ard.	1 Yes	a.		Tons.		Bland	ard.	
1532	 97.80		£100	14"	183	16	***	8076		£115	10	
1633	 7011		110	14	160	17		7130	**	119	10	
1834	 mond		114		1.63	18		7466		169	3	

1835 9111 . .. 106 11 | 1830 . .. 7697 . .. 109 17 Those standards are made up to the 10th of June; the export is to the each year; but for this, the fluctuation of the export with the piece of copyer, who said many striking.

Our export is from one-built to three-fifths of the preduce of the Bettiah mines. No one will, after this statement, affect to deny that the Carsish coper usines depend on the foreign demand, nor that the Greign demand is regulated by the price of copper. Date is more entirely so than even appears by this statement, because the exports of Grass and other articles in which copper is comsumed, does not appear. Our export resis was materially included the copper in comsumed, does not appear. Our export resis was materially included the copper in comsumed, does not appear. Our export resis was materially included the copper in comment of the comme

[To be continued.]

ANGLO-HIBERNIAN RAILWAYS.

Scarcely a day passes but produces some additional fact in favour of the Great Holyhead Railway project, superadded to its intrinsic merit as the best means for effecting direct London and Dublin cummunication. It appears that the Brilannia steam ship, the first of Mr. Canasal's coyal mail line, between Liverpool, Halifax, and Buston, made the return veyage from Halifax to Liverpool in ten days. She left Hitfax at six o'elock on the exenting of the 4th inst.; and was telegraphed at Holyhead by soon on the 18th, and was anchored in the Mersey at eight o'clock the same evening. Had the Holyhead and Chester Railway been constructed and in actual work, this mail would have been in Lendon before the close of the tenth fay; which no one can day, would fin an immonan advantage. Our Irish neighbours may also from this event find an argument for direct railway commonication to the south-western const and the establishment of a packet station there. In the south western const and the establishment of a packet station there. In the out want of the packet of the construction of the control of the south was to the eighth day. This would say at least one clear day. These facts speak for themselves, therefore we need not amplify on them.—Chester Chronicle. ANGLO-HIBERNIAN RAILWAYS.

MINE ACCIDENTS.—As three miners, named John Eddy, John Hicks, and George Oaborne, were working in the bob-pit of Whest Owles Mine, near St. Just, the walls of the pit suddenly fell in around them, burying Eddy up to the neck, and severely bruising him and his companions; happily, however, no life was loot, and the men are now recovering.—John Williams loot his life at the Cown Celyn Iron Works, in consequence of a moulders' flask or box falling on him.—As Wm. Edwards was going down a balance pit for the first time, for the purpose of hashing underground, the machinery stopped when the bucket was within fifteen or twenty yards of the bottom, and it is supposed the unfortunate boy, fancying that he was at the bottom of the pit, stepped off the bucket or carriage, and was precipitated that depth, and died almost instantaneously.

Extantibuted.

precipitated that depth, and died almost instantaneously.

Expansionary Escape.—A few days since, as some one were driving an adit, in search of manganese, on a farm at Newton St. Cyces, on their incantionally removing a stone, there was such an instantaneous eruption of water from an old working, that the foremost man was knocked down. Fortunately, his companion had sufficient presence of mind to raise bim, when they were both borne by the current, through the adit to the bottom of the shaft, where the bucket chanced to be.

They instantly got into it, and the uses at the windians, suspecting there was somewhim a mine, and preceiving a wiselent targing at the rous, howe was something amiss, and percaising a violent tagging at the rape, how was something amiss, and percaising a violent tagging at the rape, how away with all his might, and quickly brought the poor fellows to the curstace. The water rose manily as fast as the backet, filling the shaft to within a few feet of its mouth.

Accidence on the Kanthan Countries Hallway.—A dreadful accidence.

dent occurred on this line, near Breatwood, on Wednesday evening, by which one person (in the employ of the company) was emashed to play and nine others were more or less injured—one has since died. As quest was held on the two bodies last evening, but, after a lengthened quest was held on the two bodies has evening, but, after a conquent avestigation, was objected. Great bisms appears to be attached to the engineer, who caused the trains to be proposited, at one time, at the rate of sixty miles an hour. We have just heard, that during the sitting of the inquest, information reached the coroner that another sufferer by the

sate culomity had just expired. THE LATE ACCIDENT OF THE HULL AND SELBY BAILWAY. last work gare the verdict of the jury in the first case—"a decided of 500/, on the engine and carriages being jointly the property of the Louis and Selby and Hail and Selby Companies." On Wedgesday, the second inquest was held, when "a decided of 504, was laid by the cost useful

BASLEGAD IN EGYPT.—Mr. Gallowey has recently proposed to His inhana the construction of a Initary from Alexandria to Cairo, a dis-Highness the construction of a railway from Alexandria to Cairo, a distance of 120 miles, crossing the stream twice, and passing through a great part of the Duits. This road would cost about 3,000,000 thains, and the distance might be performed in four hours. The vicerup, has, hourself, made no reply to this plan.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MEETINGS.

BRISTOL AND EXETER RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice RISTOL AND EXETER RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the next HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of this company, will be held in pursuance of the Act of Incorporation, at the Merchant's Hall, in Bristol, on Wednesday, the 2d of September, at half-past Twelve o'clock; at which meeting the forfeiture of certain shares, which have been declared forfeited by the directors, in consequence of the non-payment of several calls thus thereon, will be submitted for confirmation. The chair will be taken at One o'clock precisely.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 22d of August, and not be reopened until after the said general meeting of the 2d of September. By clause 137 of the Act of Parliament, no proprietor whose shares are in arrear, is allowed to vote at any meeting of the proprietors.

J. B. BADHAM, Secretary.

Railway-office, 3a, Broad-atreet, Bristol, August 12.

GREAT LEINSTER AND MUNSTER RAILWAY.

REAT LEINSTER AND MUNSTER RAILWAL.

DUBLIN AND RILKENNY.

tice is hereby given, that the FIFTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING
e company, pursuant to the Act of incorporation, will be held at the comsoffices, 62, Moorgate street, on Friday, the 28th day of August next, at which
the directors will lay before the shareholders a report of the very favourable
mportant steps which have been taken towards effecting the purchase of the
elice. The chair will be taken at One o'clock precisely.

HENRY BAINBRIDGE, Chairman.

Offices, 62, Moorgate-street, July 31.

TRETOIL MINING COMPANY.— Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the above-named company will be held on Monday, the 31st day of August instant, at the office of the company, at One o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the election of two directors and two auditors for the year ensuing will take place.

By order of the board of directors, 8, 8t. Mildred's-court, August 10.

B. BUXTON, Secretary.

INITED HILLS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING as adjourned from the 30 f July, will be held at the office of the company, on Thursday, the 3d Septembers, at Two o'clock precisely.

5, Adam's-court, Broad street, August 20.

ZACATECAS MINING COMPANY.—A SPECIAL GENE-BEAL MEETING of this company will be held at the officer of the company will be held at the officer of the company will be held at the officer of the company will be held at the officer of the company will be held at the officer of the company of the company will be held at the officer of the company will be held at the company will be held at the company will be held A RAL MEETING of this company will be held at the office of the Angla-lexican Mint Company, 5, New Broad street, on Wednesday, the 2d day of Sep-mber next, at One o'clock precisely.

ALFRED GODFREY, Sec. 3, Broad street buildings.

CALLS.

RETH CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.—

POURTH CALL.—The directors of the Reeth Condsolidated Mining Company hereby give notice, that they have this day made a CALL of TEN SHILLINGS per share upon the shares of this company, and the proprietors of shares therein are required to pay the smount on or before the 25d day of September next, at the bank of Messrs. William Williams Brown, Charles Barr, and Co., Leeds.

26, Albior-sireet, Leeds, 15th August.

JOHN BLACKBURN, Sec.
N,B.—Shareholders neglecting to pay their calls, according to notice, will incur the absolute forfeiture of their shares.

DIVIDENDS.

OPIAPO MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that at the Annual Meeting of Proprietors, held on the 6th utilino, a D VIDEND of FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per share was declared; the same will be payable at the company's office, on Tuesday, the lat September, and following day between the hours of Twelve and Three. The dividend warranta must be left the office for examination two days previous.

By order of the directors,

22, Austin friars, August 4.

FRED. GRELLET, Sec.

LATE QUARRIES.—A RESIDENT SUPERINTENDENT, who understands the working, and can understake the entire management of extensive slate quarries in North Waies. Is IVMEDIATELY WANTED. Application for the above situation, stating qualifications, with unexceptionable references, the, must be made by letter, addressed to the office of the Talysarn Slate Company, 19, 0th Broad street, London.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF
SCIENCE—The next (TENTH) MEETING of the association will be held
in GLASGOW, during the week commencing on Thursday, the 17th SEPTEMBER,
1849.
London, July 17.
JAMES YATES, F.L.S., Secretary to the Council.

London, July 17.

JAMES YATES, P.L.S., Secretary to the Council.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, 309, Regent-street, London.

—The arrangements of the laboratory being now perfected, analyses, and assays of earths and metals, will be made, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Maugham. The value attached at the present moment to the several descriptions and properties of earths, renders their correct analyses matter of infinite importance to the agriculturalist—mineral properties, hitherto unexplored, too frequently escape observation, and their value being realised alone from the want of knowledge, or the various minerals being subjected to analyses. The proprietors of landed and mineral property, as well as the practical miner, and the capitalist, are now enabled, at an easy cost, to acquire accurate and detailed information with reference thereto, application being made, either personally, or by letter, to Mr. Maugham, at the institution, 309, Regent-street.

The institution is open daily, where are exhibited the several models and working machinery, which have of late proved so attractive, embracing, among others, Itali's tyridraulic Pelt, the Daguerrotype, the Diving Bell, Col. Paaley's Voltaic Experiments, Mr. Green's Propulsion of the Balloon, with daily lectures on the fittems. Engine, Heat, Electricity, Ac.

Catalogues, containing accurate descriptions of the several models and articles exhibited, may be had at the rooms.

Published this day,

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OMPANY, 29, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LO
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Alexander Grant, Eng., of Carnonsie.
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William Helt, of Prince's atreet, Hanover square, Eng.
Bichard Bradley, of Granthorn, Eng.
Richard Bradley, of Granthorn, Eng.
Richard Bradley, of Granthorn, Eng.
Richard Bradley, of Granthorn, Eng.
Alexander Gordon, of Fludyer-Arrivet, Westminster, Eng.
Joshus Carter, of Hereford-atreet, Park-lane, Eng.
Alexander Gordon, of Fludyer-Arrivet, Westminster, Eng.
Henry Rert, of Orchard atreet, Portman-square, Eng.
Harman Lewis, of Gordon House, M.A.
Juhn Macelonald, of Norfolk-atreet, Eng.
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George Robinson, of Stone buildings, Lincoin's inn, Eng.
Thomas Robb, to St. Jamese'n squarer, Eng.
With liberty to and to their number.
Apartrons.
Robert B. Pollard, of Riemell House, Middlesex, Eng.
Charles Hutton Gregory, of Croydon, Eng.
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fitution.

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ag the howest rates of premium that can be offered without compromising the

moreusing table for the direct advantage of parties destrous of effecting as-

times sayable annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, the monthly fluting an essential accommodation to those numerous and mortorious of the community from whom the advantages of life assurance have higherto

ted for any sum from \$10 to \$5000, orthogonal to substantiate a claim, age being at all times ad-

An proof of hirth requires to successful the in the posity, and not liable. The interest of parties assuring the lives of others also admitted, and not liable the questioned hereafter.

be questioned hereafter.

ne month after proof of death, and #10 per cent. parable upon servol, whenever the circumstances of the claimant shall require

commonate in ad only to whishe a policy, and no claim to be litigated without a report from, a recommendation of, a committee, the majority of which are to be policy sed probates and letters of administration of discream courts entitle claim

and of management aits daily to effect policies and other instruments of

THE EAST INDIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
BY WAY OF THE MEDIFERRANEAN, EGYPT, AND THE RED SEA.
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all particulars and prospectuses may be had at the office, and applications for es will be received till the 3d of September next.

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Sit. John Blacker, Esq.
Hannanell be Castro, Esq.
Fynancia [gnatius VanZeller, Esq.
By whom a list of the directors will shortly be published.

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Samuel Clegg, Esq., C.E. SNOINERS, Jacob Samuda, Esq. objects of the company are—
To grant licenses to existing and future railways, to use the Atm

ystem. 2d. To contract with established lines of railway for the haulage of their traffic pon the Atmospheric System, allowing to the directors of these lines the option f purchasing the privilege of carrying for themselves, whenever they think fit, by aying a specified som, in addition to the expenses incurred for laying down the tmospheric Apparatus.

Full particulars and prospectness may be had of Messrs. Baxendale, Tatham, fjoton, and Johnson, solicitors, No. 7, Great Winchester.street, Broad-street, and 6. 34, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; and to whom applications for shares are to e made.

be made.

The Amospheric Railway may be seen in operation on the West London (lately railed the Thames Junction) Railway, Wormholf Scrubbs, every Monday and Thursday, from three till five o'clock, and from actual workings it has been found, that on this systems, increased speed and security are obtained. There is no possibility of accidents from collision, running off the road, or fire, and two-thirds of the working expenses and cost of formation of a railway are saved.

2 Omnibuses pass every quarter of an hour from the Mansion-house to Woodplace, Shepherd's-bush, within a few minutes walk of the railway.

ONDON AND COUNTY BANK .- At the Half-Yearly

Emanuel Cooper, Esq.

William Cory, Esq.
William Cory, Esq.
William Cory, Esq.
Francis Finch, Esq., M.P.
Philip Frith, Esq.
William Hawes, Esq.
Major-General Hodgson
The notice convening the half-yearly meeting having been read, the secretary read the report of the directors, and the balance-sheet of the company, and that since the last meeting the state of the business of the bank bears the most ample evidence of its prosperity, and affords decisive proof of the increasing confidence and support of the public."

BALANCE-SHEET.

Paid-up capital £67,43				2	1
Renewed fund 2,88	0 11	2	Securities, bills discounted, &c		0
Due to customers and	. 11	2			
other liabilities 421,333 Profit and loss 12,838					
£303,990		1	£803,990	8	-1
			Profit and loss	18	1
Current expenses, interest allowed and allowance for bad and doub Half-year's dividend at 5 per cent. At disposal of shareholders for the	tful	det	ts	12 14	5 6 2

Considerable discussion took place amongst the shareholders, and the following resolutions were then unanimously carried:—
Moved by J. Barrett, Esq., of Croydon, seconded by T. Williamson, Esq., of Ripon.
That the report be received, adopted, and printed, and circulated amongst the shareholders.

shareholders.

Moved by R. W. Boarer, Esq., of London, seconded by J. Dickerson, of Chatham. That the thanks of this meeting are due to the directors for their unremitting attention and able conduct of the affairs of the bank. The meeting having been dissolved—

Moved by John Osborne, Esq., of Leighton Buzzard, seconded by Robert Oakes, Esq. of Gravesend.

That the thanks of this meeting are especially due, and are hereby given, to Emanuel Cooper, Esq., for the impartiality and ability he has shown in presiding over this meeting.

By order of the board,

R. P. NICHOLS, Secretary.

R. P. NICHOLS, Secretary.

WEEKLY RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

LONDON	AND	BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.
	.cmark	of Line, 1194 miles 1

horses, and m	ails,	for	the	we	rek	em	din	ar.	the	18	th	da	r of	1	u	gus	t.	 di.	6,179	7	
For merchandise	e for	the	-	10	tim	e				**									1,839	3	11
Cattle																			180		0

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

[Length of Line opened, 63 miles.]

Total Returns for the week ending 16th of August... £6111 9 1

Total passengers 374.919

LONDON AND BRIGHTON BAILWAY SHOREHAM BRANCH.

[Longth of Line opened, 6 miles.]

Passengers for the week ending August 20th LONDON AND BLACKWALL RAILWAY. [Longth of Line, 31 miles.]

LONDON AND GREENWICH.

[Longth of Line, 34 moles]

Week ending 20th August... #395 5s. od. | Week coding 20th August #653 15s. 1146

THE FUNDS .- SATURDAY MORNING.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

New 34 per Cent. Annuities, 984 2 4

Long Annuities, 134

1 per Cent. Consols for Acct., 904 892

104 9 84

Exchapter Bills, 724., 22 23 pm. Bank Stock, 1674 84 8. 1 per Cent. Reduced, 90 2 2 90 2 3 per Cent. Consols Annuities, 304 804 34 per Cent. Reduced Anns., 394 9 84

Belgian Bonds, λ per Cent., 1864 1 Br-aillan B nds, λ per Cent., 1864 1 Br-aillan B nds, δ per Cent., 784 Culumbian Bonds, 1874, 6 per Ct., 284 Portug Bonds, New, λ per Ct., 3λ 4 Ditto δ per Cent., 224 3 22 4 6 Extraction Bonds, 5 per Cent., 25¢ § § Ditto Fussive, 6
Ditto Deferred, 124
Dutch 26 per Cent., 51¢ 1 § §
Ditto 5 per Cent., 51¢, 70¢

St. John del Rey. 12
Real del Monte, noregistered, 3
Bressingham & Glosseck. Railway, 734
Eastern Countins Railway, 134 13
Great Western, 10 q is 30 s 105 105 554
Ditto New, 40 % Di 84 9
Hull and Selley, 404
London & Brighton, 25 4 4 5
London and Blackwall, 104 20 104 19
London and Croydon, 114 f

ES.
London and Sth. Western, 56.7
London and Bluminghous, 169
Dato New Shares, 66;
Manchester and Leeds, 59.100
North Midland, 50.6 34.6
Dates New, 42.14.22
Boath-Bastern, 64.4.2
Codonial Bank, 51.
National Provincial England, New, 92
Union Bank, 64.4
Union Bank, 67.4
Union Bank, 67.4

LATEST CURRENT PRICES OF METALS.

LONDON, A	UGUST 21, 1840.
(now, EngBar ton 7 15 8 to 8 9	0 Corran-Foreign(dy. 37s.) 0 0
Do. Carg.in Wales 7 0	0 i m, BritBlocks cwf 4 0
Hoops fon 10 & Sheets, fon 11 5	Bars do. 4 2
Pig, No. 1ton 5 0 Do. in Wales 4 5	6 Straits 0 0 0 to 3 13
Foreign- Swedes, en. 6d. fen 12 0	0 Tin Plates—1.c. (box) 1 10 0 to 1 12 1.x. do 1 16 0 to 1 18
Duty 30s. Russian com fon 13 10	Others in proportion.
per ton. c.c.n.p. ton 18 10 STERL, Eng. Blistered, 25 0 0 to 45 0	Sheet fon 19 10
Shear do. do. 45 0 0 84 0	8 Shot fon 21 0
Cast do. do. 45 0 0 84 0 Foreign - (Swedes in kgs \$4 ton 18 10	0 White (dry) ton 27 0
Duty 20 (Do. Farrots &d. fon 19 5	0 Do. (gd.in cil) fon 25 (a36) 0 Foreign—Span. (dy. 40s.) . 18 0
per cent. Milan bd. tom 0 0 Corran, Erit.—Cake tom 94 0	0 SPELTER 0 0 0 to 21 15 0 For delivery 0 0 0 to 21 3
Tile do. 92 # (English Sheets 33 0
Ducets 10. [1 # 1]#1	d Quicusitvun-(dy. id. per lb.) 0 3 1

REMARKS.—The iron market is again on the rise—27 being demanded in Wales, and 28 in London. The copper prices are also on the advance, though arge business has been done to day at 1/d. for sheets. Lead is very firm, as also pelter. In other metals no alteration.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MEETINGS.
Ship-owner's Towing Company 102, Leadenhall-street Aug. 24 1.
Hayle Railway Company Rectory bonse London wall 94
Warwick and Leamington Railway Domer-place Leamington 24
General Steam Navigation Company . 69. Lombard street 95
National Patent Salt Company 20, King's Arms, vard 25
North Midland Railway Company Commercial buildings, Leeds 26 12.
Great Western Railway Mercht. Venturers Hall, Bristol 27 12.
Eastern Counties Railway London Tavern 27 1.
London and Brighton Railway London Tavern 27 1.
London and Blackwall Railway London Tavern 2712.
Southampton Docks Company 19, Bishopsgate-street 28 1.
Thames Haven Railway
London Grand Junction Railway
Tretoil Mining Company 6, St. Mildred's-court 31 1.
Great North of England Railway Darlingt n Sept. 111.
Bristol and Exeter Railway Merchant's hall Bristol 2 124.
Zacatecas Mining Company 9, New Broad-street 2 1.
United Hills Mining Company 5, Adam's-court 3 2.
Kent Water-Works

CALLS.

Cheitenham & Gt. Western R'way 54. Aug. 24.
North American Colonial Ass'n. 24. 38.
West Wheal Jewel Mining Co. 10s. Sept. 1.
Edinburgh and Leith Railway. 24. 1.
City of London Gas Company. 184. 2.
Hungerford Suspension Bridge. 244. 10.
Wheal Wallis Mining Company 5a. 14.
Equitable Reversionary Society. 54. 15.
London and Brighton Railway. 56. 16.
Porth Cawl Iron and Coal Co. 104. Oct. 13.
General Reversionary Society. 54. 21.
British Colonial Bank and Loan As former calls, Smith and Co. London & Westminster Bank, As former calls, Dorset-street. Wright and Co. Manchester & L'pool Dist. Bank. Coutts, and Co. Hankey, Fenci Mining Company of Ireland DivIDENBS.
Copiapo Mining Company 15s. per sh. 25. Old Broad-street
Van Dieman's Land Company 6s. per sh. 55. Old Broad-street
London an t Westminster Bank 3t. British and Colonial Trust Co. 4 per cent. 16, Tekenhouse-yard. 16, Tekenhouse-yard. Office, Dublin Sept.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

English Mining Association.—The meeting of shareholders held on Friday merely of a pro-formed nature.

We are again compelled to defer the table of the "Purchases of Copper Ores."

TO CORRESPONDENTS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

The OFFICE of the MINING JOURNAL is REMOVED from Gough-square to 37. New Broad-street, City, to which address all advertisements, communications, &c., must, in future, be directed.

THE MINING JOURNAL, Bailway and Commercial Gaiette.

LONDON, AUGUST 22, 1840.

The importance to be attached to all matters affecting economy in mining operations, is such as to induce us, not only to afford space upon all occasions when the subject is mooted, but also personally inspect the nature of the operations, or material acted upon, so that we may give our unbiassed and impartial judgment. In the case of Ivison's patent for the consumption of smoke, the result of our inquiries on a visit to Edinburgh was presented to our readers; the improvements made with reference to the application of steam, including several patents, have been also reported in our columns; and, of late, we have directed our attention, and that of our readers, to HAGUE'S pneumatic machinery, HALL'S hydraulic belt, and SMITH's patent wire rope.

The latter forms subject of observation in a separate article, and has excited, as we are pleased to learn, considerable attention in the mining districts. As regards the durability of the material, we were assured by Mr. SMITH, at the trial made on the 20th inst., that the rigging of a vessel to which the patent rope had been applied five years since, was found, on being examined, to be as perfect as ever, while it is usual to overhaul vessels, and furnish new rigging of hempen rope every three years.

We merely adduce this as an evidence of the durability of the material, while the detailed report to which we refer will afford satisfactory information as regards the strength of the patent wire rope, when compared with that of the best hempen manufacture. Indeed, the importance attached by the Lords of the Admiralty to the subject, having submitted it to a second test, and further, the care which has been observed in carrying out the trial, is in itself sufficient to warrant our recommendation of the article to the miner, and which has been acted upon both in Cornwall and the north. We shall look forward with some anxiety to the further trial to which the larger sizes of the wire rope will be subjected, g well satisfied with the results, so far as the experiments already made could be considered perfect in themselves; but, for the reasons assigned, and which, we presume, are in a great measure ascribable to the want of mechanical means on the part of the patentee to ascertain the defect which was proved to exist in the throwing the wire rope over the " thimble," so technically called (being in fact a kind of sheave over which the rope passes before it is returned, for the purpose of being spliced), the result has not been of a satisfactory nature to any of the parties interested in the experiment.

While noting the test to which Mr. SMITH's patent wire rope was subjected, it is only right to state that others are "in the field," some specimens having been submitted to us, which, from appearance, we should judge to be very perfect in themselves, but not having the test before us of the strain which they will bear, it is not right to draw any comparison. As affording, however, some data on which our readers may form their conclusions, we will endeavour to describe the specimens submitted to us. These were

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rope, or tisemen have ou It wil much is which : whose i so pro held for to the s tained

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Valley, chester detailed Mr. E a view tions o perime tory an Hodgk of the gravity gular 2 ft. 3 into w two sp No. 3-

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in a which counts iron, a The every list of ture, a vity, a kt extention of the expectation of the expectati

of four different eizes, the largest being 41 in. in circumference, treighing 7 lbs. 10 oz. per fathom, while Smith's wire rope, of same dimensions, weight about 18 lbs. The rope to which we refer is platted, composed of three or four strands, and with it is introduced hemp, there being, as appeared to us, first, a small platted wire rope forming the centre—then a covering or platting of hemp, again covered by wire, with a hempen coating. We hope, however, next week, to report more fully on this material, with the result of tests to which it may be submitted. We forgot to observe, in the case of Mr. SMITH's rope, that it is subjected to immersion in a liquid body, composed principally of caoutchouc.

On reference to our advertising columns, it will also be seen that a wire rope is patented by Mr. NEWALL; of the merits of this rope, or any information further than that conveyed in the advertisement, we are not in possession. We can only say, each shall have our best consideration, and the result of our inquiries and observations be submitted to our readers.

It will be observed that the tin question continues to excite much interest, and the letter of our correspondent, "Honestus," which appeared last week, has called out Mr. W. R. VIGERS, whose name has become familiar with the question, having taken so prominent a part at the several discussions and meetings held for considering the matter. We have, in the notes appended to the several letters, expressed our opinions on the views entertained by the respective writers, while the information we acquire daily as to the working of the old plan, and the contemplated advantages of the new arrangement, whereby the tinner becomes the smelter of his own produce, and throws off the incubus of the Cornish twins, linked together, as has been the case with the smelter and merchant, assures us that the general adoption of the new system must be the inevitable result. We do not pretend to say that it is perfect, it may, and doubtless will, require modification-but that the tinners will never return to the old system, which may be said to be exploded, is quite certain. Already, we believe, has some change been manifested in opinions in certain quarters, while we are glad to learn that a further addition has been made to the strength of the union of tinners, which requires only fair play to ensure success.

ANTHRACITE IRON.

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ANTHRACITE IRON.

A series of experiments having been lately made of the quality of anthracite iron manufactured by the Ystal-y-fers Company, in the Swanses Valley, we are indebted to the gentleman (Mr. Richard Evans, of Manchester) under whose superintendence the tests were submitted, for a very detailed report of the results, which, we regret, from its length, we are unable to transfer to our columns. It will be our object, however, to render an abstract of the paper before us, which is in itself of too acientific and technical a character to be understood by our general readers. Mr. Evans having been requested to examine and report upon the strength of the several qualities—Nos. 1, 2, and 3—of the Ystal-y-fera iron, with a view to ascertain its properties, particularly in relation to other descriptions of iron, proceeds in his report to give the results of about 280 experiments upon rectangular transverse bars, taking as the most satisfactory and methodical arrangement, that adopted by Messrs. Fairbairn and Hodgkinson, in the series of experiments reported in the "Sixth Report of the British Association." In effecting this, care was taken to follow closely the practical parts of the investigation of those gentlemen, by breaking the bars between supports of their distances—viz., of 4 ft. 6 in. and 2 ft. 3 in. apart. The trials were confined to the transverse strength of 1 in. rectangular bars, with their several values, as follow:—1, specific gravity; 2, modulus of elasticity; 3, transverse strength of 1 in. rectangular bars, 4 ft. 6 in. apart; 4, transverse strength of 1 in. rectangular bars, 4 ft. 6 in. apart; 4, transverse strength of 1 in. rectangular bars, 4 ft. 6 in. apart; 4, transverse strength of 1 in. ditto, 2 ft. 3 in. apart; 5, ultimate deflection; 6, power to resist impact, into which the tables are divided. The bars broken being from seventy-two specimens of No. 1—sixty-five of No. 2—and sixty-one specimens of No. 3—cast horizontally in sand, and melted by coke from the cupola in the ordinary wa

as already mentioned.

We must necessarily confine our extracts from the report to the summary or abstract of the several experiments made, of which the following will be found to give the result—the numbers of the experiments referred to being explained in note at foot:—

Summary and comparison of the total mean results of the various tables, tone

	No. of expe- rimts.	Specific gravity.	Elasticity in lbs. per square inch.	Breaking wt., lbs. in bars 4ft din		Untimate deflects.in parts of in.	Power to resist impact.
1.	72	7-093	13970644	444	445	1:843	921
2	65	7-120	14544293	494	499	14.3	811
3	61	7-130	16622197	531	8:17	1-640	916
4	41	7-110	15200902	445	479	15.5	7407
	14	7-193	14694699	188	297	1-6/5	201-2
6	24	7-110	14976771	5.53	539	2:447	1313-1

7 10 7-032 8 25 7-029 9 12 7-122

of the m of the 198 results of the the the forty-seeen from Messrs. Fairboirn and Hodgkinson's hist

198 | 7-114 | 15/45/711 | 689 | 493 | 1-705 | 849 47 | 7-960 | 15/45/2:74 | 418 | 452 | 1-122 | 696

In making a comparison of the same numbers of the authracite iron, and those which are comprised in the latter forty-seven results, the three first of the six only, contained in the preceding table, must be taken, the other specimens being on iron, under other conditions, containing the mixed, planed, and crucible results, &c.

The last summary, if taken singly, or collectively, shows a superior value in every solume in favour of anthracite iron as compared with the most namerous list of other makes, and it would appear that the No. I is the most uniform in texture, oftength, &c., having the greatest fluidity, offerst, and lowest specific gravity, and for its strength, which is the weakest, is most to be relied upon, as far as it extends.

vity, and for its strength, which is the weakers, is more register, finishing, for, but of light ways and strength, finishing, for, but of higher specific gravity, and stronger than No. 1.

The No. 3 still less to be depended upon in the above qualities, but of increased specific gravity and strength to the No. 2.

The speal mixtures show a deterioration of the several Nos., compared to their values separately, and the same as regards specific gravity. The same, but cant

• In the tables, the figures used for reference are thus explained —1. Mean of experiments on No. I trainly-fern anthracite iron. 2. Ditto No. 2 iron. 3. Ditto on No. 3 tron. 4. Equal mixtures of Nos. 1, 2, and 3. 3. The same mixtures, but from the crucible. 6. Expend mixtures of Nos. 1, 2, and 3 iron, but planed bars. 7, 4, and 6, referring to the tables of Means. Fairbairn and Hodgxinson, being respectively, No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 trun.

try;

this is the only specimen whose strength above the same mer;
this is the only specimen whose strength is increased, without y being greater also, which must be due to the planning, and metal, &c.

of metal, &c.

It may be inferred from the whole of the tables, except the last, that the higher specific gravity exhibited by the iron, the greater the strength.

The following observations are appended to the table of experiments with No. 1 iron, of which we have given the results in the preceding

with No. 1 iron, of which we have given the results in the preceding tables:—

The specific gravity of No. 1 iron at 7-093, is rather under the standard 7-297, as given by Tredgold, but above the mean of the No. 1 in Messrs. Fairbaira and Hodgkinson's list, which give 7-132 for twelve different irons of this number. As Treegold's as a general one, and not the result of any particular number, and as it will be found in anthractic iron, as well as in Messrs. P. and H.'s results, that the No. 1 is usually a lighter iron than either of the Nos., the above may be considered a near approximation to the usual irons of the same No. or quality made from oke. Its modulus of clasticity, the mean of which is 13-78-44, shows the comparative stiffness of the metal, and is given in pounds per square inch. The breaking weights are given in three separate tables, the mean of which makes 444 lbs., 444 lbs., and 447-5 lbs. respectively, which approximate in rather a singular manner to each other, and must be taken as the best proof of uniformity of strength and texture of this number, the value of which, as compared with other irons, stand as under:—

Mean of 72 results upon the Ystal-y-fera anthracite iron, No. 444 lbs. Deting a superior strength in favour of the anthracite iron of about 32 per cent. I

application alone.

We regret we have not space for the observations which accompany each series of experiments, but the preceding remarks will give some idea of the views entertained by Mr. Evans, and the mode adopted by that gen-

Such is the substance of the report before us, and which we are glad to have the opportunity of submitting to our readers who are interested in the subject of the properties and application of anthracite.

SMITH'S PATENT WIRE ROPE.

SMITH'S PATENT WIRE ROPE.

Having already noticed this material, and adverted to the economy arising from its application, as regards its weight, size, and durability, we are glad to have it in our power to report the result of a series of experiments, which took place by order of the Lords of the Admiralty, at her Majesty's Dock-yard, Woolwich, on the 20th inst., under the immediate inspection of W. Tinmouth, Esq., at which we were present.

Considerable interest had been excited with reference to the test, the several specimens of hempen rope having been carefully selected, or rather prepared, for the experiment, so that a trial was made, not only of wire but hemp, the results of which are very interesting, and would have been much more so had the series of experiments been perfect. However, the results, so far as were arrived at, were of a satisfactory nature, as will be seen by the subjoined report, which we compared with the Government authorities.

The following are the results of a trial made with hempen rope : Weight per fathom.
Lb. oz.
2 1 ...
4 2 ...
7 3 ...
15 124 ...
21 6 ...
29 6 ... Broke at a strain of Ton cwt. 2 10 ... 4 0 ... 8 5 ... 20 15 ... 82 10 ... Length of 1 0 2 74 3 1 7 4 9 11 18 9

From the preceding statement, it will be seen that, in the two first of e series of experiments, the comparative weight and strength of the ma-

terials were—

3 inch hemp rope, weighing 2 lbs. 1 oz., broke at a strain of 2 tons 10 cwt.

1-inch wire rope, weighing 1 0 ditto 3 to

It will thus be seen, that the wire rope of one-third the circumference, and with one-half the weight of the hempen rope, was capable of bearing an additional strain of 20 per cent.

Here, sgain, we find that a wire rope of about one-third the circumference, sustained a strain of nearly 40 per cent. beyond that of the hempen rope. And here we may remark, with respect to these tests, on the difference observable in the two materials as to the "stretching" before they broke, in the instance of the 3 inch bemp which broke at a strain of 2 ton 10 cett, we find that it stretched or extended 18 inches on a 9ft. 7in. length, while with wire rope of 1-inch, which broke at 3 tons, the stretch on a length of 13 ft. 4 in. was only 1½ inch, or about one-eighteenth part that of hemp.

9ft. 7in. length, while with wire rope of 1-inch, which will are stretch on a length of 13 ft. 4 in. was only 1½ inch, or about one-eighteenth part that of hemp.

With reference to the other tests, we consider it would be unfair on both sides to draw any deductions. As regards the hemp rope, the "seizings" were in several instances obliged to be restored, and the trial could hardly be said to be fair, while in the case of the 42-inch rope, it was withdrawn, to be subjected to another trial, the "seizing" having slipped before the strength could be ascertained. A similar defect on the part of the patentee was also observable as respects the splicing of the wire rope, the "splice" having given way in the last four experiments, although, we believe, that the main defect was in the "thimble" around which the rope passed not being sufficiently large, or of a concave form, to take the wires, and which not being "served," spread over the sides of the "thimble," and, consequently, allowing the strain to be imperfectly applied. This was so manifest to all present that the authorities under whom the experiments were made, at once expressed their willingness to submit the rope to a further test, which will, we understand, be made next week. Under such circumstances, we do not feel it right to make any remarks. As a proof of the attength of the wire rope, we may observe, that in trying the strength of a 4½-inch rope, one of the "shackles" employed, made of best 1½-in. iron, or 4½-inch diameter, anapped, when the strain was 23½ tons—we are happy to say without any injury. This rendered the experiment nugatory, as will be observed above.

snapped, when the strain was 232 tons—we are happy to say without any injury. This rendered the experiment magatory, as will be observed above. We feel it a duty to acknowledge the kindness and urbanity of Mr. Timmouth, and the fairness and liberality evinced on the part of the authorities, and on that of the patentee, throughout the trial; it was pleasing to see a desire evinced on both sides to arrive at correct results, without the slightest projudice being allowed to manifest itself.

Contain Bouth (the meanering director of the London and Blackwall

Captain Routh (the managing director of the London and Blackwall Railway), Mr. Maudaley (the engineer), Mr. Newton (the patent agent), Mr. Turnbull (Her Majesty's consul for Havannah), and several naval officers, with the Government authorities, and other gentlemen connected with science, were present during the trial, which lasted for upwards of four hears.

Exponentials from the port of London to foreign ports for the week ending the 6th inst., was as follows:—Silver bars to Retterdam, 64,000 oz.; Petersburgh, 50,000 oz.; Calais, 190,000 oz.—Silver coin to Hamburgh, 28,000 oz.; Petersburgh, 29,000 oz.; Mauritius, 1790 oz.; Calais, 29,000 oz.; For the week ending the 13th inst.:—Gold coin to Hamburgh, 20,000 oz.; Gibraltzr, 10,000 oz.—Silver bars to Calcutta, 53,460 oz.; Rotterdam, 8000 oz.; Hamburgh, 3000 oz.—There have been shipped at Dover, since the last account, foreign gold coin and bullion, 3826 oz.; silver coinsed builion, 335,500 oz.

TRADE OF SICILY.

TRADE OF SICILY.

The importance attached to all matters appertaining to the negotiations between our Government and that of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, with reference to the sulphur question, will render the following condensed abatract of the principal features in Mr. M'Gregor's report to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, bearing data 20th June, 1846, or general interest, while the measures said to be adopted by his Sicilian Majesty in return, so as to destroy British property by the enforcement of an export daty of M. 10s. to 41. 19s. per ton, at once shows the disposition of air volcania Majesty's Government, the result of which is readily foresem—the destruction of the Sicilian sulphur trade—the losses and injuries which must be sustained by British merchants and the shipping interests—the dissinution of imports and duce, with its concentrant attendant, the necessity of other to meet the loss of revenues, and the evils erising from weast of employment is given to the British, miser to supply his sulphur ores to the manafecturer at home, rendering the latter independent of his Sicilian Majesty, and extablishing a market for a produce which has been hitherto regarded as valueless. Soch are the results of dishonent measures.

At an interview with his Excellency the Prince di Casarao, his Sicilian Majesty with his Excellency the Prince di Casarao, his Sicilian Majesty will have the prince of Casarao and myself; the effect of the exclusive sulphur monopuly, granted by his Sicilian Majesty Minister by Minister for Foreign Affairs, he commercial relations between the United Kingdom and the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, were discussed by the Prince di Casarao and myself, the effect of the exclusive sulphur monopuly, granted by his Sicilian Majesty Minister by Majesty and the Arabica of the company of the principal Sicilian Majesty is an indicator of the company of the sulphur monopuly and that the about the first his merchants and shippwares who had invested their capitals in the trade of Sicily, that her Bri

LATEST INTI LLIG INCE.

REDRUTH, Aug. 20.—Average standard, 1101. 5s.—Average produce, 8§.—Average price, 6l. 18s. 0d.—Quantity of ore, 1380 tons.—Quantity of fine copper, 120 tons 0 cert.—Amount of money, 94354. 12s. 0d.—Average standard of last sale, 111l. 17s.—Produce, 7§.

Average standard of last sale, 1114. 17s.—Produce, 74.

PRICES OF SHARES IN BIRMINGHAM.—Birmingham Bank, 214.;
Birmingham and Midland, 404.; Town and District, 84.—London and Birmingham Railway, 1684.; ditto, quarter shares, 264.; Great Western, 894. 10s.; half-shares, 484. 10s.; Birmingham and Derby, 784.; Birmingham and Gloucester, 744.; Liverpool and Manchester, 1884.; Midland Counties, 884.; North Midland, 874.; Manchester and Leeds, 1004.; half-shares, 404.; London and South-Western, 564. 10s.; London and Croydon, 114. 10s.; Eastern Counties, 144.; London and Brighton, 254. 10s.—Midland Counties Heraid.

Paices of Shares in Liverpool.—London and Birmingham Railway, 1764.; Liverpool and Manchester, 1884.; Birkenbead and Chester, 504. 15s.; Grand Junction, 2124.; Midland Counties, 894. 10s.; North Midland, 874.; Manchester and Leeds, 1014. 10s.; Manchester and Birmingham, 254. 15s.—Royal Bank of Liverpool, 7704.; Albion Bank, 234. 10s.; North and South Wales, 64. 12s. 64.; Bank of Manchester, 184.; Bank of Esquard Bank, 144. 17s. 6d.—Liverpool paper.

Bank of Esquard.—Quarterly Avenage of the Werkely Lifa-

BANK OF ENGLAND.—QUARTERLY AVERAGE OF THE WREELY LIA-

£24,829,000 Docning-street, August

Docuing-street, August 20.

W. J. Harwood, Esal., P.G.S.—We are glad to find, by the Nova Scotion of the 30th ult., that this gentlemen has arrived at St. John's, which city he had left for Fredericton, on his way to Bathurst. The object of Mr. Henwood's visit to New Brunswick is to survey and report on the counties of Gloscoster and Restigouche, where several lodes of copper have been partially worked upon; a notice of which will be found in an article in the Mining Review for February, 1838. We hope to be able to record in our columns, on a future day, the results of Mr. Henwood's inquiries.

Chard Canal.—This undertaking, which has now occupied six years, is fast approaching 20 completion. The whole extent of the line, with the exception of a mile and a half of its basin, is almost finished. The principal and only hazardoos point is now the reservoir in Chard Common; here the attempts to make a bank have once or twice already failed, but increased labour and perseverance will, we trust, overcome the obstacle, and within a period of six months we trust the reservoir may present an incommas sheet of water, occupying a space of seventy acres. The expenditure on the works has been very great; during the last year 20,7597. 4s. 2d. has been expended, and the whole spaces have been 26,4794. 16s. 2d. Of the 1149 new shares crease for the Committee in April last, 992 have been taken. The proprietors have been a service in April last, 992 have been taken. The progression and the committee in April last, 992 have been taken. The progression are the committee in April last, 992 have been taken. The progression are the committee in April last, 992 have been taken. The progression are the committee in April last, 992 have been taken. The progression are the committee in April last, 992 have been taken. The progression are the committee in April last, 992 have been taken.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE TIN QUESTION.

Sin,—My attention, in common with others interested in mining pursuits, has been attracted by the correspondence which has appeared in your columns on the projected, or "new measure," as you designate the arrangements lately entered into between the majority of the timers and the two smelting houses in Cornwall. I will endeayour to steer a middle course; and, with the little information I po seas, avail myself of the communications of your correspondents, so as to fairly discuss the merits of a question which forms subject of so much interest and excitement at the ioment, even with out-adventurers, who may not be supposed to "ins and outs."

If I understand the matter rightly, the tinners, or some of them, complain that they are hardly dealt with by the smelter, and, as an evidence of there being grounds for complaint, they say that tin is not at the price which it would command in the market—that is to say, if the tin trade which it would command in the market—that is to say, if the tin trade was conducted upon a fair basis, and upon principles of a mercantile and business-like character. To prove this they advance the following position:—Here is common tin selling at 80s. per cwt., and refined at 82s., (reduced by discounts, interest, and charges, to 74s. and 76s.) the British lin miner being protected by an import duty of 15s. per cwt., raises the price of Banca tia to 92s. at present for home consumption, and consequently 20 per cent. dearer than "refined," to which it is equal in quality, why not, then, a higher price for English tin? And they thus illustrate their position and the causes—the smelters, being merchants, pursus a system in their double capacity which is prejudicial to the miner; for, as they are competitors, or rivals in trade, as merchants, in the sale of the metal on the one hand, so also are they, on the other, found in conclave, or combination, to depress the price of the ore purchased from the clave, or combination, to depress the price of the ore purchased from the miner. This becomes necessary, to cover the losses which would other-wise secree, from the spirit of rivalry in trade—the smelter thus having the power, not only, as merchant, of determining the price at which the metal shall be supplied to the manufacturer, but also, that which the metal shall be supplied to the manufacturer, but also, that which the miner shall obtain for his produce. Now, it appears to me, a very plain course for the miner to adopt, who is the producer of the vaw material, and who feels himself aggrieved and injured by the system pursued by the smelter, to determine on becoming his own smelter, and this is the object of the new arrangement, with which, most certainly, no fault can be found, as w arrangement, with which, most certainly, no fault can be found, so r as the miner is concerned. We next find a measure projected, by high two smelting bouses undertake to smelt the tin stuff for the miner, and to render him white tin at the mere cost of smelting (under his own immediate supervision) and who, moreover, propose to act as agents for the tin mines in the disposal of their entire produce for the benefit of the miner, making advances as may be necessary, which is readily accorded to by nine-tenths of the agents and adventurers in the mines, raising, it is said, about five-aevenths of the tin in the county. This measure would, doubtless, pro-ceed very satisfactorily to the miner (or he would soon find it out, for he ceed very satisfactorily to the miner (or he would soon had it out, for he has the control in his own hands), but that a stumbling block exists in the produce of one or two mines, being to such an extent as to preclude the measure being beneficial to the full extent of which it is capable, or even of being fairly tried, so long as the adventurers, or at least the majority, decline to fall into the arrangements. What may be the result I do etend to foretel, but that two or three individuals prevent the fairly not pretend to forefel, but that two or three individuals prevent the fairly testing of the measure, by supplying the old houses with tin, and bulding themselves alouf from their brother tinners, is too evident. It is only natural to suppose, that the agents of tin mines in Cornwall, which raise five-sevenths of the entire supply, must know whether the old system or the new system is best calculated to work well; the faults of the old sysbeen laid bare, and that some change was necessary admitted by ose immediately interested in the smelting department. It does, should decline joining in a measure from which so much benefit is anticipated by the miner and the mine adventurer, without in any way destroying or injuring the interests of any other body.

I will not now further treases on any other body.

I will not now further tresposs on your columns, by any observations on the letters which have lately appeared on the subject, reserving them for another communication—my object being to afford a clear exposition of the tin question, avoiding extreme views, and endeavouring, as I have said, to steer a middle course. In my next, I shall have to remark upon the statistics of the trade.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.,

London, August 20.

[We think the course adopted by our correspondent one which will afford usch satisfaction to all parties. We recommend him to avoid partisanship, at if he affords, in continuation, as clear a view of the question as his first ther presents, we shall personally feel obliged, in being relieved from an arrous task, while the advantage will be derived by our readers of having a impartial view conveyed of "the present position of the tin question."]

MINES OF IRELAND-MR. WEAVER'S REPLY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sin,—It is only recently that your Journal of the 8th instant has met
y eye. The letter of your correspondent, signed "An Irishman," at page 253, and your remarks thereon, demand some notice, which your sense of justice will, doubtless, lead you to insert in your next Journal. And first, as to your correspondent. He indulges in two broad assertions,

That Mr. Weaver, in speaking in the " Geological Transactions of the Cronebane and Tigrony Mines, which were under the management of himself and Mr. Mills, has said, that no expectations of any continued profitable workings or results could be anticipated.—This statement is wholly devoid of truth.

wholly devoid of truth.

2. That these mines paid large dividends previous to Mr. Weaver having anything to do with them; but, in consequence of the report thus made, these mines were abandoned, and remained untouched up to 1821, when they were undertaken by Mr. Johnson.—This statement is equally devoid of truth, and the two assertions taken together only tend to prove

what false views may spring from an ignorance of facts.

What are the real facts? I have given a faithful history of those mines
In the sections 108 to 116 inclusive, in my memoir on the east of Ireland,
published in 1819, and inserted in the fifth volume of the "Geological Transactions," first series. Those mines had for several years been worked to a loss before I took them in hand, and the dividends spaken of followed, and did not precede my more and ginally held under a lease of sixty one years, the remainder of which term was bought up in 1787 by the company to which I afterwards belonged, and became the resident ecting partner. This company bought also the fee of Comebane, and also a small part of that of Tigrany. The lease of sixty-one years (which terminated in 1817) was subject to the heavy duty e-seventh part of the ore to the londs of the soil; and, in the part of the undertaking, also to a duty of 10s. 6d. British per ton of ore, on importation into Great Britain. In the year 1808, expect having undergone a great depreciation in the market, and the ores at that time yielding only a low produce of metal, with little prospect of immediate profit, the company resolved to confine the operations to a restricted scale. The mines were not abandoned. In the year 1812 I coased to bake an interest in them, but the company still existed. If, after the expiration of the old leave at one-seventh in 1817, when the mining interests of Cronebane and Tigrony became perfectly distinct, these mines
have since yielded a larger produce of are, when let by the company in since yielded a larger produce of are, when let by the com-chane, and the lord of the soil in Tigrany, to their lease, Mr con, or Mesers. Williams, at a duty of one-twelfth instead of one seventh. it is to be ascribed partly to this lower duty, and partly to other c spiring causes, such as the greater chespiness of all mining materials, p visions, and labour, since the conclusion of peace in 1813—and the si advantages have been enjoyed by the mines of Ireland in general. The doctrine I have always endeavoured to impress on the landbards and become in Ireland has been, that it was more conducted to their advantage. and to that of the country in general, to grant mining leases upon moderate terms of duty, such as one-tenth, one-twelfth, or one-sisteenth of the produce, according to circumstances, than to exact an impact of one eighth or une-seventh which was formerly found so burdensome on nes of the county of Wicklow, and many have been sagely governed by this principle in their agreements.

The aliusion to Lackamore Mine by your correspondent I do not un-derstand. In the year 1807 I voited that mine, and gave my gratuitous advice to the parties then interested therein; but, from want of funds, I do not believe it was followed. An account of its circumstances at that

period is to be found in the 141st section of my memoir on the east of Ireland. Of subsequent operations I know nothing.

I now turn to your remarks, Sir, as Editor. Bas first let me observe, that I have not received from you the name of your informant, as promised in your Journal of the 1st of August, either by interview or letter. In your remarks of the 8th instant, you weature to say, "it will, we think, be admitted, even by Mr. Weaver himself, that the meney expended by him on account of the Hibernian Mining Company, to the amount of upwards of 100,000/. (if we mistake not), says not much for his judgment, while, in more than one instance, we believe, undertakings condemned by him have been subsequently worked to advantage." This is, in truth, a most unaccountable misrepresentation, to which I here give the most formal contradiction.

the most formal contradiction.

The distinction which you generally affect to draw between "the scientific geologist of Ireland," and "the practical mining agent of Conwall," must appear sufficiently amusing to all who know that, a practical miner myself during the best of my days, my operations have been carried on through the medium of Cornish agents, all of whom proved themselves good and efficient men in their respective departments.

In conclusion, Sir, you must allow me to observe, that in your mode of discussing a question, I perceive so little of caution or care in sifting allegations, or of an earnest endeavour to arrive at a just knowledge of facts.

gations, or of an earnest endeavour to arrive at a just knowledge of facts. that I may be excused if in future I pay less attention to the contents of your columns, and especially so when proceeding from covert unavowed parties, whose motives may be not untainted by interest or pnasion.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

London, August 18.

T. Weaver.

[Mr. Weaver only does us justice in believing that we should readily give insection to his letter, which requires more than an ordinary note, as since the receipt of Mr. W.'s communication we have been favoured by a friend (Mr. Lonadule) with his private copy of the "Geological Transactions" referred to, of which we were unable previously to avail ourselves for reference. Having carefully, and with much interest, read over the "Memoir on the Geological Relations of the East of Ireland, by Thomas Weaver. Eaq., M. R. I. A., M. W. S., M. R. H., and H. D. S." rad before the society on the 15th May, 1818, we have no hesitation in saying, that we cannot find any expression throughout the paper which will bear out the assertion made by "an Irishman," or justify the representations made to us, having immediate reference to this memoir. We will first make such remarks as appear necessary on the correspondence in which Mr. Weaver's name has been mentioned, and then may have to say a word for ourselves. Mr. Weaver decidedly negatives the allegation on the part of "an Irishman," that he had, in the paper read at the Geological Society, declared that "no expectations of any continued profitable workings or results could be anticipated." This is confirmed on reference to the paper in question. A saffects the second allegation, we leave Mr. W.'s decidal as he has given it—and of the circumstances we cannot be expected to know asything. The explanation afforded by Mr. Weaver must be considered as highly activitienters and of corrections of any decidency and of the circumstances we cannot be expected to know asything. The explanation afforded by Mr. tion, we leave Mr. W.'s denial as he has given it—and of the circumstances we cannot be expected to know anything. The explanation afforded by Mr. Weaver must be consilered as highly satisfactry, and at once satisfy "an Irishman" and others that some misrepresentation must have been made, or misunderstanding exist—the information now given, however, could only come from Mr. Weaver, while we could not for a moment be supposed to be in possession of it. The doctrine which Mr. Weaver declares he has endeavoured to impress on the landifords and lessees in Ireland, is one which is not only consonant with good sense, but with good feeling, if we alone consider employment being afforded to a starving peasantry, more especially in the mining districts, and we are glad to find that Mr. Weaver has publicly recorded this recommendation, which is so highly creditable to him in the catensible situation in which he has been so frequently placed. Of the Lacksmore ing districts, and we are giad to find that Mr. Weaver has publicly recorded this recommendation, which is so highly creditable to him in the catensible situation in which he has been so frequently placed. Of the Lackamore Mine we know nothing more than our correspondent communicates, or the information gathered from the paper alluded to, except as to the returns for the past few years, as appears by the Ticketing Paper. We may, however, observe, that the advice given, whether "gratuitously," or professionally, must be considered sinks worthy of adoption or otherwise. We now approach the remarks which have immediate reference to curselves, and here we meet Mr. Weaver on grounds which will fully warrant the observations we have felt called upon to make. In the first place, as regards the name of our informant proferred in the Journal of the 1st inst., we do not hesitate to say that the information acquired emanated from the parties now working the that the information acquired emanated from the parties now working the mine on Mr. Croker's estate, and that of Cahir, in the immediate vicinity, mine on Mr. Croker's estate, and that of Cahir, in the immediate vicinity, both of which were, as we are given to understand, abandoned, and unfavourably reported upon, as noticed in a former Number, by Mr. Weaver. Whether he did so or not it was impossible for us to say, we assumed the fact from the respectability of our informants, while the results as mentioned fully bear out the deductions which we have drawn, assuming the representations made to be correct, and which have, indeed, been confirmed by inspecting the reports received from the mining agent. We now proceed to Mr. Weaver's second observation. With reference to the Historian Mining Company, we quote the Mining Review for June, 1830, wherein we find that 9i, per share had been then called on 10,000 shares, or 90,000i.; and here we may introduce the following extracts, as evidence of the opinion we entertained, in uce the following extracts, as evidence of the opinion we entertained, in common with others, ten years since :-- "Many roperties have been abanduce the following extracts, as evidence of the opinion we entertained, in common with others, ten years since:—"Many properties have been abandoned, which (it appears to us) afforded good prospects, without due investigation." And again, at page 200, we find the following paragraph:—"In consequence of the copper mine at Ross I sland having become very impoverished, and the ore raised being considerably less than heretofore, the directors deemed it prodent to send over Captain Lean, a Cornish miner of considerable experience and ability, for the purpose of examining and reporting on the operations which had been extrict on there, and also of the prospects of the mine." The article then proceeds to give the substance of the report and recommendations of Captain Lean, after which we find the following observation:—"A material difference of opinion existed between Captain Lean and Mr. Weaver, and other agents of the company, as to the existence of the lode," See. The reports to which we make reference were perseated in 1928; and in August, 1829, we find that the mine had then been suspended, the recommendations of Captain Lean, as we are led to believe, not having been acted on, although "a further trial of the ground was made, by a treach extending to eighty fathoms in length, and cut down for the solid rock, which was thus laid bare for examination," while we find, on referring to the report of August, 1832, it is there stated, that "Captain Lean recommended that a shaff should be annex, and levels driven north and south, with the view of discovering and proving the main lode." We could add much more in justification of the opinion we have expressed, the remarks here quoted being the substance of the directors' reports of 1828 and 1829, but we feet this to be unaccessary. In taking leave, however, of this part of Mr. Weaver's letter, we may add, that the total quantity of ore raised. discovering and proving the main clock. We could all much more in justification of the opinion we have expressed, the remarks here quoted being the substance of the directors' reports of 1828 and 1829, but we feel this to be unnecessary. In taking leave, however, of this part of Mr. Weaver's letter, we may add, that the total quantity of ore raised from Ross Island by the Hibernian Company was 1571 tons, averaging upwards of 13 per cent., the value of which exceded 18,000%.—the eventual loss upon the working of the mine, after deducting the value of the ore raised, being about 14,500%. The "amusing" paragraph to which Mr. Weaver refers may admit of question—we repeat that there is a great distinction between the two, and aithough Mr. Weaver's operations may "have been carried on attrough the medium of Cornish agents," it must not be forgotten who was the director of the operations. In conclusion, we have only to express our regret that our reply is not more perfect, arising from the absence from town of one of our correspondents, whose allegations, certainly, do not appear to be borne out, and who must, therefore, answer for himself. Mr. Weaver considers it to be our duty to sift allegations. Were we to refer in all cases, as we have done in the present, to reports furnished from 1818 up to the present time, we approximal there would be but little time afforded as to attend to the general basiness of the Journal. Our columns are at all times open to explanation, and we have ever pursued an independent and impartial course—no "covert unavowed parties" being alluwed to have access to our pages to benefit or derive advantage, where influenced " by interest or passion."]

THE TIN TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sin, -You deserve the thanks of all honest tinners for the part you have taken. Having obtained the present prices from a merchant, I close you them, thinking that they might be useful.

Common blocks Fine grain, in blocks. 52 0 to 83 0
Fine grain, in blocks. 52 0
Grain har 52 0
Superior grain granulated 96 0 to 100 0

with the usual discount, which is 3½ per cent., or six menths' credit.

As you have now the prices of English tin, I may just add, that Banca tin is 75s. in bond—add thereto 15s. per cwt. duty, and the price is 20s. cash, without discount, hesides brokerage and loss in melting. Why, then, should British tin range only from 80s. to 82s.? A rise of 10 per ccut. in the price of the metal might readily be obtained, and won great been to the miner. I am, Sir, year obcdient servant,

[We are obliged to our correspondent for his information and his letter. Too much information cannot be acquired or furnished—truth and justice must prevail. Let, therefore, the minor be true and just, and the " new measure" "most senered. We understand another mine has, during the past work, joined the timers.]

Trure, August 20.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN ORES c. THE SMELTERS.

SIR,—As an old reader of your paper, I have at times much valued ur friendly exertions in the cause of the miner and mine adventurer, your freeply exections in the cause of the miner and mine adventurer, yet, honestly as I no sure you have advecated their sufferings, it appears to me that the modes that you and several of your correspondents have suggested and proposed to remedy it are entirely unjust, inapplicable, impolitic, and, indeed, I may almost add, impossible, and, therefore, not calculated to produce the result you seek for. The pressure of which you complain, with so much reason, hears as strongly upon the foreign as upon the British miner—the whole of which pressure is entirely produced by, and is to be attributed to the monopoly exercised by the as upon the pritian maner—the whole of which pressure is entirely pro-duced by, and is to be attributed to, the monopoly exercised by the smelter, who, at the same time, is capable of regulating the price of the copper in the ore as well as the price of the manafactured copper. There is hardly a parallel which can be adduced of a mercantile monopoly as ably conducted, similar to that now in the hands of the smelters, whom ably conducted, similar to that now in the hands of the amelters, whose power is such that they can regulate the price of copper in the whole world, while they have a perfect control over the miner or the prices

of ore.

In this communication, Mr. Editor, I am desirous of limiting myself to general principles, reserving until another period an analysis of the facts or representations you have adduced in support of your views—many of the arguments used by you, as I shall submit, being opposed to the conclusions at which you arrive.

I contend that the legislative enactment, regulating the import of foreign copper one in Great Britain, and the export of the copper produced from it, was a wise, well-calculated measure—that its result was such as anticipated—viz., to benefit the British shipping—to produce labour to the smelter—consumption of combustible, and utemils is, the smelting establishment—application of capital upon a commodity of much commercial intrinsic worth—extension of relations with foreign parts from whence copper ore is imported—and to facilitate the British merchants, in offering them a convenient medium of remittance for their exports—a circumstance of great importance to your foreign trade. The only omiswhence copper ore is imported—and to lacinize the Eritish merchants, is offering them a convenient medium of remittance for their exports—a circumstance of great importance to your foreign trade. The only omission in the Act of Parliament here alluded to, in my humble opinion, is the bar put to the free competition of foreign copper with Eritish copper in your market—a circumstance tending to add strength to the monopoly of the copper smelters and copper merchants—a restriction, the object of which is completely avoided, from the fact of the similitude of price in the manufactured copper at home and abread. Any enactment which might be obtained in favour of the copper trade should have a more extended character, and should rest completely on free trade, and not be restrictive, as you recomme

strictive, as you recommend.

I have shown you the advantage resulting from the smelting of foreign ore in this country—the general results—and their tendency in benefitting the country at large—and therefore they indirectly and proportionably benefit the mining population. That the labour of miners is not sufficiently remunerative, as you say. I will admit—that the price of copper is kept too low, I admit also—that the consumption of copper would not be leasened either if it was 10 ner, cont. descr. is your probable—that the lessened either if it was 10 per cent. dearer, is very probable—that the importation of foreign ore has nothing to do in the abstract with the question at issue is evident, for were you to shut up your smelting establishments to the conversion of foreign copper ore into metallic copper, you would not prevent the working of foreign mines. British capitalists engaged in those mines would soon erect smelting works in other countries, where they would receive every facility and encouragement—in all probawhere they would receive every facility and encouragement-in all proba-

where they would receive every facility and encouragement—in all probability they would become more dangerous competitors of British produce copper than now, and all the advantages resulting from the importation of foreign ores in this country would be lost for ever.

Having shown you the inevitable results of the disastrous measures you recommend and which no British parliament could for a moment entertain, it remains for me to state, that both British and foreign miners should units, to check the invasion of the smelting monopolist. This appears to to check the javasion of the smelting monopolist. This be the great point. I remain, Sir, your's, &c., me to be the great point.

E. DUCLOS DE BOUSSOIS. London, Ang. 20. Our opinions, as relates to "the great point," are quite in unison with those of our correspondent, for the "smelting monopolist" is the great evil with which the miner at home or abroad has to contend. Our friend will evil with which the miner at home or abroad has to contend. Our friend will excuse us if we do not cater into the areas of discussion on the principles of "free trade." It is our province to assist and advocate the mining indu-try of Great Britain, and however the country may be benefitted at large, and the mining population inductety and proportionally advantaged, we consider this as a distinct question from that in which we have taken part. We will merely put one question to M. Duclos. If the re was not a duty on foreign this imported into this country, how many tin mines would now be in operation?—the value of the ore produced being 375,000!, per annum, and giving employment to from 8,000 to 10,000 individuals. We hope our correspondent will, in a future communication, enter further into statistical details, for which he is so competent.]

LATE MEETING OF THE CHARLESTOWN ADVENTURERS,

LATE MEETING OF THE CHARLESTOWN ADVENTURERS, TO THE ENITION OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—I feel called upon to make some observations on the letter of "Honeatus," although I am not able to cope with so gigantic a correspondent. I am not the less honest, because I am modest in my appeal, as the attainment of truth is all that I desire.

Will "Honestus" favour your readers with a copy of the resolutions passed at a meeting of the Charlestown adventurers, authorising Captain Barratt, and Mr. Matthews, the purser, to attend the meeting at Heiston on their behalf? Will be furnish you with a copy, or has he any objection to the letter of Mr. John Taylor, addressed Captain Barratt, expressive of his opinion that a six months' trial should be given to the newly-adopted arrangement, being produced? Will "Honeatus" boldly take the "bull by the horus," and at once enter on the merits of the measure? I amait his reply.

Modestus.

MODESTUS. [We presume "Hoacatus" will reply to the queries of our modest correspondent—indeed, we cannot see any reason that his desires should not be compiled with. We believe "Honestus" to be desirous of meeting the question fairly and above board.]

TRETOIL MINE-COSTS AND RETURNS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—In your remarks on my letter of last week, you are pleased to serve, you think me a novice in mining; so I am, as well as many others who have embarked in mining speculations, and we look up to your paper in consequence, to get that information which is not always to be had from a body of directors; you doubt also, whether a monthly profit of 800/.. or a fourth of that amount, can be shown. I take the returns from your paper, which will bear me out in my assertion, that an average of near 1000/, per month, for (say) the last four months at least, and the ore was of such excellent quality when less sold as to produce 1290t, for the month—again I ask, what has been done with the money, and will be grateful to any of your correspondents, that are not novices in mining, to say what is the average expense of working the Tretoil Mine. Will Capet. Bray, or any of the agents employed on the mine, say, what is the actual expenditure, for our guidance? You speak with regret concerning my observations on the secretary; I feel quite as much as your-elf for any man suffering such a calamity, but, Sir, is such a one a fit and proper many of the person to be the secretary to two mining companies? holders think not, and there let it rest. I beg further to add, it is reported that the mine is in debt, and that there are persons in Cornwall coning they are not paid their claims; if so, it is a diagrace to some particularly to these whose duty it is to liquidate those claims. I shall wait to see if any information is given in your next Journal, to which I have long been a subscriber.

I am, Sir, your's respectfully, AN OLD SHAREHOLDER. Penchurch-street, August 12.

Fenchurch-street, Angual 12. An OLD SHARKHOLDER.

["An Old Sharkholder" is referred to the office of the company for the formation he wishen to elicit through our columns, to which, an a shark-dor, he is entitled, and which, we leel assured, would not be refused him ad his residence been out of London, we would willingly have made the injury, and, no doubt, should have been increased in a position to affired him required informations. We did not mean for one moment to have raised a question as to the quantity of oce, but simply as to the profits assumed by our correspondent to have arisen out of the working: To assume, a matter of course, that 10004, produces per month is to wisd month, or he required information. as a matter of course, that 1000d, produce per mosth is to yield a four-fifths profit, is so absurd, that our correspondent will excuse having termed him a norice. The mostably cost sheets will give the four fittle prost, is an accier. The monthly cost sheets will give the abound having termed him a noccier. The monthly cost show the actual cost of amount, and the half-yearly statements at once show the actual cost of working the mine, which is more likely to be four fitths than one fifth of the produce. We must decline inserting any further letters on the subject. A meeting is, we see, anomanced for the Mist lost, at which, if he attends, he will doubtless acquire the information desired, and, as we hope, satisficationly, j

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ANTHRACITE-IMPROVED MODE OF APPLICATION

ANTHRACITE—IMPROVED MODE OF APPLICATION.

Str.,—In the Mining Journal of the 15th inst. you put two queries in a note appended to my letter of the 12th. In reply, I beg to state that I should have no difficulty in proving the efficacy of my proposed plan of using anthracite for steam-engine boilers upon a working scale, had I the means of doing so. The chief difficulty which I have to contend with is the well-organised opposition of a powerful and numerous party, having a patent for a method of using anthracite, which I was the first to suggest to the anthracite proprietors in South Wales. This same party opposed me when applying for a patent for one portion of my present plan, and, possessing great tact and considerable influence over some of the largest and most enterprising of the anthracite proprietors, have hitherto succeeded in rendering abortive all my attempts to introduce the plan. The process for which I applied for a patent was so totally dissimilar to that for which the party who successfully opposed me had taken out their patent, that there must have been some extraordinary manœuvering to effect it. On the other hand, a large body of the anthracite proprietors have shown the most unaccountable spathy in the whole affair.

In reply to your other query—if there is economy in using a fan hlower? I say that there is nothing in it to produce the opposite result, but that my plan, carried out to the extent which I propose, offers the greatest attainable economy of fuel, combining several other advantages of the greatest importance in steam navigation. The upright funnel may be entirely done away with, or a very small one would be found sufficient. The construction of the fire-grate is a complete preventative to the burning of the bars and clinkering of the coal, while it allows the use of small coal with full effect. The plan may be applied to any boiler in use, but is more particularly adapted to those of the largest size.

I have no patent for it, and no interest in its success, my only motive is the n

London, August 18.

[We are obliged to our correspondent for his eemmunication, and the readiness with which he has replied to our queries. Under the circumstances of his invention not being protected by a patent, we can only express our aurprise that some of the steam navigation companies should not at least test the improvement. We are well aware that the anthracite proprietors are a lukewarm set generally, but as they are not the parties who advance capital or enterprise—of which latter commondity they are decidedly short—we wonder that no London capitalist should not have joined Mr. Leighton in carrying into effect his projected improvement.]

TIN SMELTERS VERSUS THE MINING INTEREST.

SIR,—Under the signature of "Honestus," a long letter appeared in your Journal of last week, evidently in support of the smelters, who are adverse to the mining interest, and also in support of Mr. Richard Taylor and party, in their recent doings at the meeting on the Charlestown Mines on the 29th ultimo; and, as I am named in it for the part I took in the business, I must call upon "Honestus" to come forward with his real signature, that we may have the whole question fully discussed. It regulars no conjuror to know whence the letter comes.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. R. Viorres.

London, August 20.

W. R. Vigers.

["Honestus" (whose second letter has not reached us) is here fairly challenged, and as Mr. Vigers proposes in propria persons fairly discussing the whole question, we trust that its merits or demerits will now be fairly set forth, by which the miner must be benefitted, let the result be what it

MINING REPORTS.-TRETOIL MINING COMPANY.

St. Albans, Herte, Aug. 12.

A MINE ADVENTURES.

[We readily insect our correspondent's letter, which is sensible, and business-like. The expressions used in reports are so absurd, that we gave up our intention of commenting upon them, for they were perfectly ridiculous, and could not be possibly understood. The meeting which will be held on the 31st will, doubtless, illumine our "Old Correspondent," and we hope that not only he, but "A Mine Adventurer," will be present, to ask questions, and elicit information on doubtful points, and which may demand inquiry.]

ON THE USE OF ANTHRACITE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—There appears some inconsistency in the assumption of your correspondent, "An Established Stone Coal Collier," that the collieries on the line of the Llanelly Railway must be ruised, if some new application of stone coal be not found out, for he makes this statement, often having related the several uses to which Mr. Player's patent is now (I presume advantageously) applied, viz.:—smiths' forges, a capola, stationary steam-cogices, and a marine steam-engine, and I may also add Mr. Crane's valuable patent; now, if it can be used in all these cases with advantage, I would ask, what new application is required to prevent those collieries being ruined? It certainly is time the Llanelly Railway Company should take some decided steps to introduce stone ceal to market, but this they are in some measure doing, by adopting Vernon's plan, in the Athert locosotive cogine; this will be completed in a short time, and then we shall see whether the "cuphonious appellation," which I presume your correspondent alludes to, viz.—" Ver non semper floret," will not then be proved to be, "Vannon semper floret," I agree with Mr. Leighton, that it is a mystery why Mr. Player's plan is not more generally adopted. Mr. L.'s plan I have seem at work, and it certainly burns anthracite well, and I am not a little surprised that he, TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

or some one clse, does not endeavour to get it tried on a "working scale;" for, from what I have seen of it, it appears to me that the only question as to the advantageous use of it is the one you ask, viz.—"whether there is economy in the application of the fan blower." I trust Mr.

L. may soon have an opportunity of proving this satisfactorily.

In answer to your remarks, I would beg to say, that several of the extensive stone coal proprietors do, it seems, feel some interest, and have, in some measure, shown it, by the exertions of the Anthracite Association (which is chiefly composed of these parties), the delightfully confused state of which body your correspondent refers to.

I am, Sir, your's respectfully,

Liamelly, Angust 17.

[We quite agree with our correspondent, that the various purposes to which anthracite is, and has been applied, readers it only necessary for its encouragemen, that the stone coal proprietors and others should aid it, by efficiently working their collicies, and "pushing" it in the several markets. There is a sad lack of enterprise. We have inserted one or two other letters on the subject, as also an article on the series of experiments lately made by Mr. R. Evans, on the Ysta'-y fera anthracite iron.]

THE TIN TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—In answer to the letter of "C. E.," in last week's Journal, I must crave his patience awhile, until I can derive from documentary evidence, and sources not open to suspicion, the information he requires, of the quantity of tin produced in Corawall. It is a matter of importance to do it accurately, and requires some little time and trouble, but I believe it can be done. The statement given to you, that the extent of private sales was seventy-four tons per month, was decidedly incorrect, but I am not surprised at it, as I can scarcely find two persons to agree in their estimate, and must have recourse to official returns, to arrive at a correct result. I am very glad that "C. E." has called attention to the subject, as it may elicit information from others. It is for the interest of the miners and their friends that the truth should be known.

I remain, Sir, your obscient servant,

Trure, August 29.

I remain, Sir, your obesient servant,

Truro, August 20.

[We are glad to find "A Tin Miner" has resumed his office, which, we believe, ied in a great degree to the successful carrying out of the "new measure—"that of conveying information through the medium of our columns. We presume that the time of our correspondent has been usefully employed, and rendered serviceable to the cause, and, therefore, we must excuse him for not having continued his communications, which at all times afforded information, and, we think we may say, were perused with interest.]

Me presume that the time of our correspondent has been usefully employed, and rendered serviceable to the cause, and, therefore, we must excess him for not having centinued his communications, which at all times afforded information, and, we think we may say, were perused with interest.]

LIAN ELLY RALLWAY (GMPANY—ANTHRACTE. TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—I have lately noticed several eletters in your valuable Journal relative to the use of authracite, in which deubits are expressed upon its applicability for steam or general purposes. Severe censures are also cast upon the directors of the Linseliy Rallway Company, because a larger quantity has not yet been brought down their new line. Your remarks upon the subject are on mach to the purpose, that a further reply is almost unnecessary. I cannot, however, refrain from noticing the letter in your Journal, of the 15th inst., from an "Established Stone Cosl Owner," in which he says—" it is high time that the Rallway Company, whold take some decided step to introduce to the market that commodity which they have so extensively opened;" and, further, "that unless some new application for stone coal be found out, the Rallway Company will feel the consequences of their apathy and want of foresight."

As regards the Rallway Company, they have conferred so small benefit on the coal owners, in making a line from the Lisnelly Dock to the stone coal district, and thereby giving a free outlet to a quantity of milacrals which have hitherto been imprisoned, and, consequently, valueless.

The line having been completed, I subself, Fir, that we should now look to the mineral proprietors to lend a helping hand, and thus afford some return to the company for the trouble and expense which have attended the undertaking. The Railway Co-peny leaving carried the line to the anthracite colleries, I ask, with you, what your correspondent, the "Established Stone Coal Owner," would further require? What does he hanheacite colleries, I ask, with you, what your correspondent, the

"GREAT WESTERN" STEAM-SHIP.—A dividend of 11. 4s. per share on the capital stock of the company, for the half-year ending the 30th of June, has just been declared.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAYS.—At a recent meeting of the shareholders of the railway from Straw arg to Basle, it was stated that the entire line would be completed and in full operation by next summer.

THE "ARCHIGABLE."—File reserve received Operto from Plymouth in seventy barry, being supposed to be the complete dates.

in seventy hours, being supposed to be the quickest steam communication that has ever been made between those pieces; and this was effected without her having once had occasion to stop her engines. The distance is about 800 miles

SALE OF BLOCK TIME Sold on the 17th and 19th August, at Budnick and Charlestown Winco.

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SALE OF COPPER ORES AT REDRUTH.

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Component of the Component of the Copper, 120 tons 0 cwt.—Amount of money, 24.54. 12s. 0d.—Average standard of last sale, 1111.17s.—Average Produce, 74s.—Copper ore for sale on Thursday wext, at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parceis.—United Mines, 1148; Tresavene, 310; Comolidated Mines, 229; Powey Comolol, 258; Tretoil, 213; Godolphin, 137; Wireal Vor, 28; Great Work, 80.—Total, 2523 tons.

Consols, 258; Tretoil, 218; Godolphin, 187; Wheat Vor, 182; Great Work, 50;—
Total, 2523 tons.

Copper over for sole on Thursday week, at Scrpell's Hotel, Pool.—Mines and
Parceis,—Consols. Mines, 854; North Roskear, 592; Hallenbeage, 329; South
Roskear, 50c, 312; East Wheat Crofty, 8cc., 294; Doicoath, 239; Powey Consols,
226; United Hills, 218; Tueroft, 219; Trethelian, 166; East Pool, 149; South
Wheat Hasset, 147; Treleigh Consols, 85; Wheat Harriet, 66; Warat St. Andrew,
66.—Total, 3973 tons.

SALE OF COPPER ORES AT SWANSEA

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ditto 52	84 .	1054	. 7	0	6	Santiago	. 95		164	97	- 17	10	
opiapo 10å	27 8	80 J.	. 29	18	6	Chill	. 55		23	928.	.10		
ditto 100	294	894.	. 24	10	6	Cronebane.	. 25		44	ESOA	- 2		
ditto 60 .	30	80 .	. 24	10	6	ditto	. 10		24	138	- K	11	
ditto 35	293	HO .	. 24	ā	6	Hulme Slag	14	**	44	£104	- 2	17	
hili 70	228	914.	. 18	4	6	ditto	. 10		44	1164.		17	ä
ditto 59 .	244	92	. 20	0	6	Cambrian .	. 9		94	164 .	7.	16	
ditto. 17	9.9	911.	136	1.4	41	Financi	- 203		154	LOLL .	10	3	

Copper ores for sale August 26.—Santiago 112, ditto 16, ditto 26, ditto 56, ditto 68.—Cobre 160, ditto 10, ditto 73, ditto 60, ditto 44, ditto 46, ditto 29.—Knockmahon 114, ditto 9, ditto 72, ditto 68, ditto 44.—Chii 114, ditto 31, ditto 26.—Cronchane 50, ditto 44, ditto 24.—Chii 114, ditto 31, ditto 34, ditto 24.—Chii 114, ditto 31, ditto 34, ditto 34, ditto 34.—Chii 114, ditto 37.—Lackamore 74.—Llandiano 68,—Llwyndu 44.—Total, 2006.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTS,

Tacsday, August 18.

BANKRUTTS.

W. Monday, Nun-court, Aidermanbury, factor. [Preeman and Co., Colemanst, T. J. Barry, Mortimer-street, uphoisterer, [Tahourdin, Bedford-st., Bedfurd-st., Bedfurd-st., Bedfurd-st., Bedfurd-st., Maidenboad, Berkshire, anddier. [Smith, Bearle-et-oet, Licondy's Innefelds.

W. Lawton, Rumworth, Lancashire, iron founder. [Adfington, Gregory, and Co. W. Johnson, Birmingham, violualier. [Thornsike, Staple Inn. [Gray's Inn. T. Gill and W. Wheelweight, Leeds, dyers. [Lambert, Raymond's-buildings.] Heaves, Stoke Ferry, Norfolk, common brever [Plower, Bread-st., Cheapside, T. W. Edwards, Liverpool, coal merchant. [Brown and Co., Mincing-lane.] Wilkinson, Leeds, grocer. [Wigesworth and Co., Gray's Innesopere. H. Heyworth, Leeds, cloth manufacturer. [Wigesworth and Co., Gray's Innesopere. H. Heyworth, Leeds, cloth manufacturer. [Wigesworth and Co., Gray's Innesopere. [Hittork, Devroport, tea dealer. [Surr., Lombart-street.] and Co. H. Benerell, Klug's Lyon, Norfolk, cordwander. [Taylor and Co. Bedford row, W. Comer, Nantwich, Cheshire, ironmonger. [Hillitch, Calthorpe-atreet, Gray's Inn.-road.

W. Swit, Ashton-under-Lyne, timber merchant. [Fox, Finsbury, circus.]

41. H. Burrell, and S. A. W. Comer. Nantwich, Cheshire, ironmonger. [Hilditch, Catthorpe-street, Gray's Inn-road.

W. Switt, Ashton-under-Lyne, timber merchant. [Fox, Finabary circus.

J. Jackson, Bury, Lancashire, grocer. (Clarke and Medcaire, Lincols's Isn-fields.

Bopt. 17, S. Bagnall, Cheadle, Staffard-bire, grocer.—7, J. Fox, Barusley, Yurkshire, incom macufacturer.—9, A. Bryan, Stephon Mailet, Somersetains, acctioneer.—15, J. Liggins, Hinckley, Leicestevshire, hesler.—16, J. Wilson, Kington, Herefordshire, bookselier.—9, J. Oakes, Stoffield, merchant cutter.—6, C. Beseny, Stembord, Linculashire, maltater.—11, J. Br adhead, Wootdale, Yorkshire clothier.—14, T. F. Clark, Liverpool, Hondraper.—14, W. Hague, Manchester, commission agent.—15, S. Hague, Manchester, commission agent.—15, S. Hague, Manchester, commission agent.—16, S. Hague, Manchester, commission agent.—16, S. Hague, Manchester, commission agent.—16, S. Hague, Sanchester, Commission agent.—17, S. Hague, Manchester, commission agent.—18, S. Hague, Manchester, commission agent.—19, J. Asie, sen, Portwood, Cheshire, cotton spinner.

CLEFIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before Sept. 8.

J. Price, Birmingham, jeweller.—R. Ferris, Bristol, merchant.—W. Greatwood, Sirmingham, moner scivener.—A. J. M. La Bessues, Argie street, Begent. afreet, medical galvaniat.—C. J. Williamos, Eyn Muffolk, merchant.—J. Henderson, Polandstreet, carpenter.—J. Swille, Ohlbam, Lancashire, cotton spinner.—I. Grandy, Preston, Lancashire, woolien drager.

Priday, August 21.

medical galvaniat—C. J. Wilkinson, Kye, Suffolk, merchant—J. Vernarson, Foundstreet, carpenter—J. Seville, Oblham, Lancashire, cotton spinner—I. Grandy, Preston, Lancashire, woodin draper.

Priday, August 21.

INGOLVENT.

Aug. 21.—John Hearn, Jun., Sall-busy, bookseller.

BANKRUPTCY SUFERARDED.

Thomas Atkinson, Morton-house, near Northwich, Cheshire, sait manufacturer.—BANKRUPTS.

H. Wyer, Newington-causeway, Surrey, tailor. [Dickson and Overbury, Predecrick's piece, Old Jewry.

J. Warner, Bedford, Remedraper. [Jones and Son, Size Jane.

S. Quickfall, Nowecate u.con-Tyne, draper. (Hell and Co., Bow Churchyard, E. Binke, Devonpert, draper. (Horker, Bartlett's buildings.

W. Stead, Bornogthisiay, Yorkshire, corn miller. [Druglass and Cragg, Verulaini, K. Foster, sheffield, groose. [Murray, London-streat, Fronchurch street.]

J. Ash. Tanton, book-eller. [Direct and Son, Cloak Ling.

H. and W. Shute, Loeds, rabinet makers. [Battye and Co., Chascery-lane.

N. Hingley, Liverpool, chain calie massifature. (Clowes and Wediate, King's Benech-walk, Temple.

J. Somerville and J. Eadle, Liverpool, wine merchants. [Johnson and Co., Temple, B. Wright, Liverpool, dealer in paint. [Dean, Essex. et., Strand. [commons. B. Batter, Chester, calibrate him. [New York and Co., Wardrone place, Buctura'. Dividence. J. J. Confer and J. May, Liverpeol-street, city, glass-cutters.—W. B. Perry, Cruydon, Surrey, Risendrapers-14, B. Crace, Wolverhampton, publicase.—II, W. Cooper, Ridderminoler, carpet manufacturer—41, S. Haw, Northampton, biscuit maker—11, W. C. Daughtrey, Kidderminister, carpet manufacturer—41, S. Howen, Birthing, woodine macufacturer—15, R. Winderhotton, Bade eworth, Yorkshire, woodine macufacturer—16, R. Winderhotton, Bade eworth, Yorkshire, woodine macufacturer—17, S. Law, Northampton, biscuit maker—11, W. C. Daughtrey, Kidderminister, carpet macufacturer—41, S. Howen and B. Sruwn, Birmingham, grooses—17, H. Blackburg, Haifax, Yorkshire, grooter—3, S. Syks, Nethericho, woodine macufacturer—16, R. Winderhotton, Varkshire

J. H. Downing, Gaussester, acrivesser

COAL MARKET, LONDON.

MORALY.

Price of coals per ten at the close of the market —Chester 17 9—Derwent Main 15 7—Adair's 17 3—Bilaysian Main 16 6—Original Windoor Pountspile 3—Ora's Redhesqu's 17 6—Smith's Pountspile 3—Wall's Red Mewiche and Co. 21—Berward 19 3—Belan Main 16 6—Hotepar 12 8—Reline growth 10 6—Newmards 26 3—Belan Main 18 —Boan 16 6—Hotepar 12 8—Reline growth 10 6—Newmards 26 3—Belan Main 18 Hartis pout 27 9—Reline gil 4—Resourced 12—Bermards 28 6—Beauting 12 6—Chiff's Gawber hall 16 9—Startley 26—Morana's Retherton 28 6—Beauting 17 5—Chigas arrived, 191.

Main 18 3—Chiff 17 4—Ships arrived, 191.

Main 18 3—Chiff 17 4—Ships arrived, 191.

Main 18 3—Chiff 17 4—Ships arrived, 191.

Main 19 5—Chiff 19 4—Ships arrived, 191.

Main 19 6—Chiff 19 4—Ships arrived, 191.

Main 19 6—Reline 19 6—Reline gworth 28 5—Hawweit 25 6—Hotelon 27 3—Lambson 11 4—Hartis pound 27 3—Lambson 21 4—Reline 13 3—Adelanis 23—Beartest 26 5—Tons 23—Tons Hatton 11 6—Hartis 28—Morana's Nechariton Main 12 3—Shareweit 29 6—Reline 13 5—Reline 14 50 5—Reline 14 5—Reline 14 50 5—Reline 14 5 5—Reline 14 5—Reline 14 5 5—Reline 14 5—Reline 15 5—Relin

PRICES OF STOCKS.	THE SHAKES.	PRICES OF SHAPE	
BANE STOCE, 7 per Cent. Idal Idal Idal Western Western I carred Friday	BRITISH MINES.	PRICES OF SHARES.	PRICES OF SHARES
5 per Cent. Red. Anna. 1684 1685 74 1685 74 1685 1684 1674 8 3 per Cent. Consols 902 4 901 4 904 5 902 4 901 4 902 5 904 5 902 6 904 5 902 6 904 6 902 6 902	Mand 127.27.	No. of Part of Consequence of the Consequence of th	JOINT STOCK BANKS
3 per Cent. Anns	500 Anglesey 160 5 10 8 8 10 1,800 Arigna Iron & Coai Co. 50 34 24 24 24	10,000 Angio Mexican Mint 10 10 104 104 104 104	45 1 2 2 2 2
Long Anna	4,000 Bisace Eridge 5 6 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	10,000 Asphalte (Claridge). 20 4 1 2 34 34 10,000 Assam Fea	5,000 Ditto (New). 40 40 52 8 Jag 10,000 Birmingham Bank. 50 10 234 10 Mar.
Ditto Old Ann. 5 per Ceut 894	5,000 Cornwall Great Chited 10	2,500 Bitumen Bastenne Ac. 20	190,000 Commercial Engl 3 40 37 6 July
India Bonds, 8 per Cent 2 dis par	5,000 Dartmoor Consols 5 5 1	0.000 Camada Camada	
Ditto	2,000 De Dunatanville	5,000 Eastern Coast of Cen- tral America (Deb. 20 154 24	6,000 Hampshire 50 5 5 9 10 Aug. 10,000 Hibernian 100 25 21 4 4,000 Ionian State 25 5 5
Hank Stock for Ac. Aug. 27 894 993 894 904 4 904 4 904 90 904 894 India Stock for Ac. Aug. 27 1664	4,000 English 25 24 1 21 1,260 Great Wh. Prosper 25 74 62 64 64	2,500 Essex Marine Salt . 20 8	50 000 Liverpool 100 124 215 10 Aug.
TRANSFER BOOKS.		2,100 Hungerford Market. 100 100 314 314 314 Hudson's Bay Stock. 100 100 268 268 268	20,000 Manch. & Liver. Dis. 100 15 114 74
Wednesday 21. 20,	660 Llwyndylasa	8,000 Lond. Rever Inter So. 50 10 6 1,800 London Corn Exchan. 56 374 25 - 25	20,000 North & South Wales 20 5 14 14 July
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